FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 31st August 1839.

ON Wednesday next the 4th Prox. Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, will submit to Public sale, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. Rich Kincabs; Cashmere Shawls, white Fustian; Bengal Stripes; Black and Drab Hats; a quantity of Cotton Yarn Nos. 20 and 30. Cases of China Preserves; Wearing Apparel; a Barometer: 2 Sextants: a quantity of Cognac Brandy; and about 100 fresh imported prime Hams, Preserved Provisions consisting of Red Deer, Soup, Salmon, Oysters, Highland Mutton, Vegetable Soup; bottled fruits &c. &c.

Also on the same day an Invoice of Miles' best finished Saddlery.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE'S, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.
Bombay, 31st Augt. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Joze de Souza, Mathius de Souza, Francisco de Souza, and Pascoal de Souza*, legal heirs and Representatives of the late *Antonio de Souza*, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, have contracted to sell a Piece or Parcel of Land, or Ground, or a Garden, consisting of several Plantations of Mangoes, Date, Goaver and other trees, &c. &c., situated at or near the Gunpowder Manufactory at Mazagone, near Mattar Packary Village, in the vicinity of Jumsetjee Jejeebhoy Esquire's Garden, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 67; to Pestonjee Eduljee Baxternah, and all persons having any claim or demands thereon, by way of inheritable right, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known, through any Attorney at Law, to the said Pestonjee Eduljee, at the Shop of Messrs Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without being subject to any claim on such property.
—Bombay, dated this 27th of August 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

MESSRS. COLLETT, and CO. Agents to the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, beg to inform their Friends and the public, that they have still remaining a few copies of the following valuable Works.

	Rs
The Pictorial Bible complete, in 3 vols	30
The Pictorial edition of the Book of Prayer complete in 1 vol. forming a Companion vol. to the above	18
The Pictorial History of England 2nd vol	14
Arabian Nights 1st vol. by Edward W Lane	16
Ditto .... Ditto in parts @ 1½ each part,	
Gallery of Portraits 7 vols. Morocco	100
Ditto .... Ditto 2 vols. India proof. folio	150
The Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare, in parts to be completed in 42 parts, price of each part	1½
The Penny Magazine, for 1838	6
Journey to Persia.—from Constantinople to Tehran, and through various parts of Persia by J. P. Fraser, 2 vols,	30
Capt. Mignan's Journey thro' Russia the Caucasian Alps, and Georgia, thence a cross mount Zagros by the pass of Zenophon and the ten thousand Greeks, into *Koordistan* 2nd vol. price	20
The Naturalists' Library, conducted by Sir, W. Jardine 20 vols	100
Illustrations of the late Sir, W. Scott's poetical works, by John Martin	20
Desertations, &c. by Lord Brougham, on Paley's Natural Theology, 2 vols	14
Historical Parallels, in 2 vols	8
The Chinese, by Davis, 2 vols	10
The Menageries, 3rd vol	4
Distinguished men of Modern Times 4 vols	12
The guide to Trade. The Plumber, Painter, and Glazier	1
Ditto .... Ditto The Printer	1
Von Raumer's Contributions to Modern History, 2 Vols	13
Walker's Philosophy of the eye	7
Dr. Ure's Cotton manufacture of Great Britain 2 Vols	14
Encyclopedia of Geography, by Murray 3 Vols.	30
Pickwick Papers with new Illustrations	15
Select Speeches of Windham, and Huskisson	12
Coates Popular Medicine, or Family Adviser	10
Ewell's Medical Companion, or Family Physician	10
Williams, On the Lungs	5
Bridgewater Treatises complete in 7 Vols	100

STATIONERY &c.

Messrs Collett and Co. have received; Blank books: ruled, neatly bound of different sizes, well adapted for Log-books: and for their accounts generally.
Do. do. For Journals; Cash books; &c.
Letter paper, blue wove post; ..Rs 12 per Ream.
Do. do. for Overland .... „ 15 per do.
Black, and Red Ink powders.
Scarlet; and Gold Sealing Wax.
Best drawing pencils &c.
Wafers; transparent and plain.
Visiting Cards; different sizes.
First sort, Office, clarified Quills, and Pens.
13th Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—
Courier Office, 31st August, 1839

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3269.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.
Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Peerkhan Bin Mankhan Bungally* of Bombay Mahomedan, Inhabitant, having contracted to sell to *Moteyboye*, widow of *Jewraz Ram*, also of the same place, Hindoo Banian, all that Piece or Parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Dwelling House or a part thereof standing, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in New Town in Goolam Moideen Subadar Street, assessed No. 40, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritable rights or otherwise, thereon, are hereby requested to make the same known to Messeurs MORGAN and ARMITAGE, Attorneys at Law, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.
—Dated this 30th day of August 1839.

ખબર•ડીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—પીરખાંન•ખીન•આંનખાંન•શ્રી•ખુમબજનો•ખુરાલમાંન રેહેવાશીએ•જમીનનો•ખટખો•એખ•તેમોની• ખાંજાએખ•ભાગ•ઉપર•થેર•બાંધેલુછે•તે•થુધો બાજા•મોતીબાજા•તે•જારાજ•રામની•વીઢવા તેખી•શ્રી•ખુમબજનો•વાંણીઆંઓ•હુનો•તે•બા જને•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ•શાટું•કીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી• બાકારખોટ•નીકુ•ટાકુનમો•ગોલાંમ•મોજદી ન•થુબેદારનાં•મોહોલામોજે•તે•ઉપર•આરો શમેનટનો•આંખ ૪૦ મોજે—એ•ઉપર•હુરએ ખ•લોખ•અથવા•લોખોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વા રશો•અથવા•બીજી•ખાંજ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથ વા•માંગણ•હોએતો•તેનાંબોને•બંણા•ખરેચજે આજથી•દીન ૮ ની•મુદતમો•મીરશીઅરશા• મારગીન•તથા•આરમીજ•બારાનાં•વકીલને બહેર•ખરે—મુદતપકી•ખોજનો•દાવો•ખબુખ• ખરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૩૦ મી•બાગશારદ૧૮૩૯

GENERAL ORDERS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 22d August 1839.

No. 439.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when Troops are marching in wet weather, or when they are encamped on damp or marshy ground, Straw, in moderate quantities, shall be provided by the Commissariat Department, on a requisition from the Officer Commanding, for the floors of the Tents for their use.

2nd If there is no Commissariat Officer, or Servant, present, the Straw will be procured by the Officer Commanding, and charged for in a contingent bill.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1839.

No. 440.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant R. Travers, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment proceeding under Major Newport, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File of that Regiment.

No. 441.—Brigadier J. Gibbon, Commanding Deesa Brigade, is permitted to proceed to Cambay from the 1st to the 30th September next, under Government Regulations, Section XV. Art. 83. of the 2nd Supplement. Page 70.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1839.

No. 442.—Surgeon T. H. Graham of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 443.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Resolution passed by the Government of India.

Resolution.—The President in Council having taken into consideration as a general question the terms upon which Officers proceeding on Duty or on account of Sickness on board Government Troop Ships, or Government Vessels of any kind when used as Troop Ships or of Transports hired by Government, ought to be messed at the Captain's Table, or if the Vessel be a Ship of War of the East India Company, in the Wardroom, has resolved that the rate for a Subaltern shall not exceed 4 Rupees per diem exclusive of Wine, and for a Captain or Superior Officer 5 Rupees. It shall be incumbent thereof on the Master or Commander of Vessels employed as Troop Ships or Transports, to provide such a Table as the rate stated may afford under the control of the Marine Board or Head of Department thro' whom the Vessel is engaged or superintended.

When Officers are ordered to proceed on Service on board Ship, the Government will pay the Table Allowance at the rate stated. In like manner Officers proceeding to Sea under circumstances which do not entitle them to have their Table Money paid by Government, will be entitled to be received and messed on board of any Government or hired Vessel employed on Transport Service at the rates stated, which will be realized thro' the Board or head of Department.

The above rules will however have no application to cases of Officers taking passage on their private account otherwise than in the course of Service, nor to other than Military persons when provided with passage and accommodation on board of Government or hired Vessels.

His Honor in Council would not be disposed to impose on the Government the charge for messing Officers on board Govt. or hired Vessels when not ordered to proceed on Duty. Sick Officers returning from Service will therefore have to pay their own Table Money.

The President in Council is of opinion that the above rule may be made applicable to Government Steamers at Bombay as well as those belonging to the Port of Calcutta whenever these Vessels are used as Transports or for the conveyance of Troops and Officers on Service.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1839.

No. 444.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Ensign H. J. Willoughby, to Act as Quarter Master, and Captain J. E. G. Morris, to act as Interpreter to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Shepherd, on medical certificate or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 24th August 1839

No. 94.—A Squadron Order, directing Mr. Macdonel to join the Elphistone as Acting Lieutenant and Mate, vice Berthon directed to be ready to proceed in the "Ann" to Bombay is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1839.

No. 95.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Resolution passed by the Government of India.

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By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1839.

Mr. A. Bettington, acting 2nd assistant to the collector of Belgaum, to have charge of the Gokak Talooka, in addition to the Talookas of Padshapoor, Ceedee, and Hickoree.

Mr. S Babington, acting 3rd assistant to the collector of Belgaum, to have charge of the Simpgaum Talooka, remaining at the sudder station.

This arrangement to have effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, acting second assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 16th proximo, agreeably to the provisions of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Poona and Bombay, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1839.

Mr. A. Stewart, and Mr. W. A. Pelly, uncovenanted assistants to the collector of customs in Guzerat, are allowed leave for one month, to proceed to the presidency, to present themselves for examination in the Hindoostanee language, at the examination which is to take place on the 12th of October next.

Bombay, Castle, 28th August 1839.

Lieutenant G. Wingate, superintendent of the revenue survey in the Poona collectorate, is allowed leave of absence for 4 days from the 27th instant, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 27th August 1839.

Mr. Henry Brown, acting judge and session judge of the Concan, having resumed charge of his office on the 22nd instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 31st ultimo, and extended on the 21st instant, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under act XIV of 1835, to confer on Mr. A. Bettington, 2nd assistant magistrate of Belgaum, the penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 28th August 1839.

Mr. Ashness Remington, assumed charge on the 15th instant, of the office of officiating 1st assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

The Remainder of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Remington, by which he exceeded the period allowed by regulations, to join his station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 27th August 1839.

The Reverend T J. Spring, Chaplain of Karrack, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, for a period of two months from the date of his leaving the station

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 27th August, 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of T. H. Baber Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's service, from the 1st March 1838.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

How frequently does it happen that while some men are wilfully blind to their own interests, others are affected with a supineness, that makes them indifferent to their own as well as the welfare, of those belonging to them, and are alone roused by some active mind, spurring them on to an activity, foreign to their nature, though truly favorable to their own and their families happiness.

These remarks arise, from the want as it appears to me, of an institution, calculated to do much substantial good, and I am willing to be on this, and on every proper occasion, that active mind, which will cause many a listless spirit slumbering in fancied security, to awake and follow me.

It appears to me to mark with distinguishing force the apathy I complain of, among a class of men, not I would say devoid of feeling, but certainly devoid of an anxiety for those dependant on them, who deservedly ought to claim their tender regard, and their deep solicitude. What I would ask adds more bitterly to the sting of death than the remembrance that the Wife of our bosom, the children whom we have affectionately fostered, are left at our death destitute? What I would enquire casts more gloom over the mind at that trying hour, independant of the thoughts of eternity, than the feeling that those who have been living respectably and comfortably will be deprived of every worldly comfort, and be reduced to beggary? Is this a state of things that ought to exist? Is this to be the end of those, who now in thoughtlessness go on, seemingly dreaming that they will never die? It appears to me that a Widows' Fund is loudly called for, and I should be glad to find some public spirited individual, standing forward and taking the lead in so desirable a cause. I should be happy to find some few, taking my hint, and raising themselves from a torpor at once selfish and reproachable.

I would call upon husbands of families, Fathers of children, to unite their exertions, and to lend those exertions, in establishing a Widows' Fund. I would call upon the rising generation to support such a fund, and I am sure that old and young will have reason to rejoice at it. Many a rupee now thrown away in waste, extravagance and sin, would be put by for a cause whose object is to keep from want the Widow and the Fatherless, and many a thoughtless mind might be taught a lesson of economy, so truly required. I do not now go into details, I am anxious for some to take the hint I have given, and I hope soon to have to report the institution of a Widows' Fund.

"ONE FOR THE FUND"

PROSPECTUS.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' FUND.

It is admitted by all who at their decease have not the prospect of a provision for their families, that an institution which will afford relief to the Widow and the Fatherless in their distress and necessity, is an important desideratum in this Presidency. With this conviction it is contemplated to establish a Widows Fund in Bombay, *provided a sufficient number of persons will come forward to support the undertaking, and provided sufficient funds can be raised to form a Capital.* It is not the object of the present prospectus to set forth fully the desirableness and advantage of providing a Fund for the Widow and the Orphan. They must be self evident; and cannot require illustration or argument to bring the subject home to the sympathies and affections of husbands and fathers. It is proposed to hold a meeting on a date, which shall be fixed upon hereafter, of which due notice will be given, in Mr. Boswell's school room, or in any other commodious apartment, as the majority may decide; on which occasion a series of Regulations and motions will be submitted, and those who are in favour of facilitating the fund are earnestly invited to attend. It truly may be said to affect every member of the community: for without some provision of the sort contemplated, many who are now living in plenty and comparative affluence, may be eventually left in a state of destitution and poverty. In attempting to establish this Fund, *we must have union*; and if this preside over our deliberations, success may confidently be expected. We must try to make the good of all the good of one, and the good of one the good of all. With such an intercommunity of feelings and interests, let us go forward with the work.

(Signed) A. B. BOSWELL.
Bombay, 30th August 1839.

BRANDY MONOPOLY AT POONA.

"Alas.' Brandy has brought me to *a rack*." •

Unpublished Mss.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The Gazette of Wednesday last contains a letter from a Correspondent, signed "Respice Finem," on the subject of certain contracts at this station, and the writer appears very angry at what he calls the BRANDY MONOPOLY "because, as he says forsooth *the poor old arrack* Contractor" (?) has suffered a loss of upwards of 10,000 Rs in consequences,—but what does the public care about this?—One man contracts with Government for the exclusive privilege of selling Brandy to the Inhabitants, and another for that of selling Country Arrack, and the public, poor stupid creatures, are senseless enough to prefer vile! pernicious Brandy to good, *wholesome* country *Arrack!!!* by which the poor old Arrack Contractor is (it is said) a loser! but because he is a loser is the public to be compelled to drink his liquor instead of that they wish for? Besides if it is such a *losing* game, how came the *Silly Old* Man to renew his contract eight months after the existence of the Brandy Monopoly? he surely must have known whether the speculation answered, or not, in the period of eight months, and *if not*, in the name of all liquors spiritual, and otherwise, why did he renew it? Alas! I fear his friend, Mr. "Respice Finem" is given to fibbing a little.

Another part of the letter says the BRANDY MONOPOLY "encourages *vicious propensities*," but between you, me, and the gate post, Mr. Editor, I doubt whether any monopoly encourages vicious propensities so much as the drinking of either Brandy, or Arrack.

The letter in fact is evidently written by a self interested party, perhaps a would be purchaser of the Brandy contract, and it would therefore be better for the Shopkeepers and the public, that it should be done away with *in toto*, and if it be necessary that Government should receive emolument from the sale of the Article, let it be by a certain sum to be paid by each Shopkeeper for license to sell it, under proper and wholesome restrictions.——"A Fig for all monopolies" say I.

In conclusion I cannot refrain from observing how very modest the discreet Mr. Respice Finem is, in his *eulogy of our good Brigadier*, and how highly complimentary he speaks of some of his predecessors, when he says "Our *good and considerate Brigadier whose enlightened mind, and solidity of judgment surpasses some of his predecessors*."—I trust the latter gentlemen will duly appreciate the encomium, and that the former gentleman will not be biassed by any poor old contractor" but act as his better judgment dictates,—for my part, I conceive the majority of Brandy Paunee drinkers would say with me,

NO MONOPOLY.

P. S. By the bye, Mr. "Respice Finem" says a deal of nonsense about Smugling &c., why did he not bring the offences to notice if he kuew of any illicit dealing in spirits? he! he! Mr. Respice—he pretends too, on the part of a man who holds the Arrack Monopoly, to advocate the abolishment of the *Brandy* Monopoly!—query, would'nt he like to have them BOTH?

N. M.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 27th Lieutenant Wingate Engineers from Poonah.
Do. 28th Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith, Commanding of Artillery from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Mahim on the 25th instant Mrs. Antonia de Silva, and Barretto, daughter of Mr Joseph de Silva, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Department, aged 27 years 2 months and 12 days, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 27th Ship Lord Elphinstone, R. W. Evatt, Master, from Bushire 4th and Muscat 22d August 1839.
Passengers.—Ten Natives.
Do. 28th Ship Futtay Sallam, J. L. Gellett, Master, from Calcutta 24th June.
Do. do. Barque Futtul Currim, Hayee Cassim Mahomed, Naiquedah from Muscat 18th August 1839.
Passengers.—59 Pilgrims.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 26. French Baque Vria Francais, A DeGaye, Master to Pondichery.
Passengers.—Mr. Jourdeen, Mr. Marshal and 2 Natives.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	12 th Sept.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Calcutta	early disp.t
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mal. & Sing.	(Sep About 1st
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	In all Aug.
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Ditto.	
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Persian Gulph	1st Sept.
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	London	with all disp.
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat	early disp.
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co.	China	with dispatch
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.		
Regia	Eduljee Framjee	Persian Gulph	
Kingston	W. N. & Co.		
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lord Elphinstone	Aga M. Rahim Esq.	Madras	10th Sept.
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.		
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.		
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell		

• Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hustings.
„ „ „ Steamer Semiramis.
„ „ „ „ Indus.
„ „ „ „ Berenice.

• query—Arrack—Printers Devil.

„ „ „ "Zenobia.
„ „ „ Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
„ „ „ Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
„ „ „ Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
„ „ „ Brig Taptee.
„ „ „ Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patumber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydroose, Coll. Newall. Discovery, Samdany. Fanny, Hamido, Ernaad. Rohiman, Lord Elphinstone, Futtay Salam and Futtule Carrim.
Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Brig Waverly.

HIGH WATER TABLE 31ST AUGUST, 1839.

	MORN.	EVN.
Saturday	3 12	3 38
Sunday	4 4	4 32
Monday	5 18	6 3

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—August 17.

WE HAVE HAD NO NEWS FROM THE ARMY SINCE our last, but at Simla intelligence had been received of their having arrived at Ghiznee, of course without opposition.

Colonel Wade has forced the Khuebur Pass, our Sikh allies looking on at the operation with the utmost complacency and neutrality! It is said the Colonel overcame his enemies not by his guns, but a more powerful instrument, rupees, and that the opposition of the Khueburees was to save appearances. This is however mere conjecture.

The following extract of a letter from a gentlemen who lately proceeded from Ferozepore to Sukkur viâ water, will be interesting to our readers. This route, it requires little sagacity to foresee, will ere long become one of immense importance and recourse in this part of India. Our letter is dated Sukkur, 20th July:—

"Left Ferozepore on the 18th instant, reached Bhawulpore on the 23rd, and if it had not been for strong Westerly winds occasionally met with, might have been here a couple of days earlier. However it has been the quickest passage made hitherto, for Mr. Ross Bell's party were 11½ days on the trip. A little rain soon after quitting Ferozepore, none afterwards, so that it was oppressive during the day, the Thermometer averaging 92, Minimum 90, Maximum 102 except when at Bhawulpore—when the range was—at 6 M. A. 93, 9 A. M. 98, 12 noon 100, 3 P. M. 107, 10, P. M. 100, and at 100 it stood all night, This gives a pretty fair conclusion as to what a person must expect to meet with in the way of temperature on the Indus at this time of the year, provided there be no rain. The river is even larger than was expected. In some parts of the Indus the opposite banks could not be seen. The jungle on either bank is now every way overflowd, and one day no dry ground could be got for the servants to cook on. The currents and eddies in some places were very strong, and set the boats with their wares a working in fine style. But when they approached and passed round the Fort of Bukkur, the current of the river was tremendous, so that it was thought the boats would be swamped. The river is here confined within comparatively narrow limits, and the banks are high and rocky on both sides. Mr. Bell—his assistants—Lieutenant Laughton of the Engineers and the Doctor are perched up together in a small dome-formed Native building on the verge of the river to which a room or two of lath and plaister have been added, and in addition to this their tents are pitched close at hand, so that they are not so badly off after all? Mr. Bell has, it seems, just returned from Khyrpore. There are three Bombay Regiments here—one in the Fort of Bukkur, and there is one Wing of a Corps at Shikarpore, besides some of the Shah's Force who are still there. It is not likely that the enterprising and intelligent Political Agent, will remain for some time to come long in one place but it is said, he is to build a bungalow here and another at Shikarpore. Otta and Gram are selling here at 11 or 12 seers for a rupee—at Bhawulpore, 20 seers were to be got. Some Parsee Merchants are at this place. but they charge high for every thing—12 rupees a dozen for Soda-water, as an instance, and this is an article more in demand in this thirsty land than any thing else. Fancy a few of the fountains replete with this delightful beverage; such as we see in so many parts of the metropolis of our native country! What fortune it would be to the whole family of the *schweeps* even if it sold for a tithe of what it does here in this grilling climate. When we speak of the *rains* here to the Natives of this part of the country they dont understand it, as rain is so unusual.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—August 12.

If the progress in the manufacture of steam vessels for service in the Indian Seas only kept pace with the discovery of coal in places easy of success to the Government of Bengal, we should soon have little or nothing to complain of on the score of rarity of communication between one part and another. We now hear that a mine has been discovered on Page's Island opposite Cheduba—a most convenient locality for a depôt of fuel for steamers running between India and the Burmese coast. We have not been informed of the name of the discoverer, nor of the result of an enquiry into the quality of the mineral, but the fact, as far as we have mentioned, may be relied upon,—and we shall no doubt be able to give particulars hereafter.

The death of Runjeet Singh is an event which has been chronicled in full detail in all the newspapers and Akhbars of India, and the circumstances which have attended it, and the character of the chief will be discussed in the broad page of the daily press, and probably in most of the period cals, of Europe. In exactly one month and two days from the date of that event another death has occurred amongst the famous men of this generation, which seems hitherto to have excited very little notice, and yet the chief ranks perhaps next to Runjeet Singh, amongst those who will most figure in history. We allude to General Bheem Sein Thappah, who, for more than thirty years administered the entire sovereignity of Nepaul. This chief owed his rise to the convulsion and barbarous fray in which Rajah Run Bahadur of Nepaul was slain with many of the principal courtiers, as he sat in full durbar, in 1805, Bheem Sein happened to be out of the presence chamber for the moment in which the outbreak commenced, and perceiving at a glance on looking in, what had occurred, he hastened to the Ranee's palace, and placing her and the slain Raja's son in security, proclaimed the latter as King by the name of Kirman Jod Vikram Sah, and his mother as Regent; thus obtaining for himself the situation of Premier. He had held this situation about nine years when the energies of the nation were called into action by a war with the British, prosecuted at once in all parts of the frontier of Napaul. At this time he may be said to have held a joint rule like that of the two consuls of ancient Rome over the Nepaulese territory, which extended from the Sutledge to the Teesta; the Western Half being governed with coequal authority by Umer Sing Thappa, the Kinsman, and close friend of Bheem Sein, during the early part of their careers. The hill territory governed by Umur Sing, was lost to Nepaul in the war, and that high-minded chief survived for a short time only, the disgrace and

Singh, the nephew of Bheem Sein, came down to Calcutta in the season 35-36 upon a mission, the objects of which were not then perfectly understood. But besides the regular army, the population of Nepaul was organized into a militia, which enables the Rajah to call into the field a larger proportion of the male population than the most warlike nation of Europe can boast of.

Bheem Sein's administrations, though vigorous and to a degree partizan, was marked by no acts of cruelty. We have heard of no deaths by execution for political offences, and whilst he governed Nepaul, the state has often been cited as the one in which justice was best administered according to Hindoo Law and by Brahminical Institutions.* Bheem Sein also was a great encourager of the arts; he built for himself a palace of some magnificence, a picture of which we recollect to have seen in the possession of Mr. James Princep, to whom he sent it in acknowledgement of attentions paid to some Nepaulese visitors at Benares: he was proud also of the skill of his artizans and sent once to Calcutta a rifle made in the valley of Nepaul so exactly imitated from one presented by the Government as scarcely to be distinguishable. Upon the present Rajah's reaching the years of maturity, the intrigues commenced to which ultimately Bheem Sein has fallen a sacrifice. There is reason to believe, that the mission of Martabar Sing to Calcutta was planned for the double purpose of ascertaining, as far as might be, the disposition of the British Government towards the Thappa party, and further of thwarting the plots then at work to undermine Bheem Sein, its head, for the opposing faction would scarcely venture to bring matters to extremity against him, while his nephew was beyond reach at the head of the elite of the Nepaul army; but if such were the objects of the mission, the effect was but temporary, nor could it well have been otherwise. Very shortly after the return of Martabar Sing, the Rajah, instigated by his elder Ranee, a virago who had thrown herself into the hands of the Paudé faction, the old enemies,—we may say the born enemies—of the Thappas, removed Bheem Sein and all the members of his family from their appointments, and Bheem Sein, with his nephew, was thrown into confinement. The Paudé faction strenuously advised that the old chief should be put to death, but the Thappa faction had a partizan in the Rajah's younger wife, whose influence so far prevailed that the Rajah temporized between the two parties, avoiding for two years to name any prime minister. During this interval the younger Ranee's party at one time prevailed so far as to procure the liberation of Bheem Sein and his nephew, and the employment of the latter on the important mission to Lahore in which we saw him engaged during the past year. Martabar Sing, we believe, is still in Lahore, and to this circumstance owes probably his safety. In the early part of this year, the struggle of faction at Catmandhu was at its height, and, as usual, the most violent prevailed. Ram Jung Paude was nominated minister, and his first act was to throw Bheem Sein again into prison. He next attacked the royal physicians of Bheem Sein's nomination, who had attended the Rajah who died in 1816. Two of these were put to torture, and died under the infliction. Accusations were got up, founded on false declarations, charging Bheem Sein, with having, through the means of these physicians, removed the Rajah, who died of small pox, by poison. Upon the strength of these (without any regular trial we believe.) Bheem Sein was put in irons, and sent at first to an unhealthy prison. A short time ago, however, he was brought back, and subjected to torture and every form of indignity, till the spirit of the old Chief would bear it no longer; he attempted suicide by cutting his throat—and died of the wound after two days on the 29th ultimo. He was the soon of Hamur Sing Thappa, who was Governor of Palpa, on the Goruckpore side, during the war. We are not informed accurately of his age, but guess it must be somewhat about sixty. His career, therefore, has been exactly simultaneous with that of the Lahore Chief for whom sixty guns were fired from the Ramparts of Fort William. The one has died in a dungeon: the other on the throne of his own raising, surrounded by an army and a population filled with the theme of his glory, and testifying a loyalty and affection seldom witnessed in the East. But what is this pomp of circumstance to the candid historian? On the page of history the balance of fame will vibrate between these rival chiefs—and if it should ultimately settle in the favor of the Lion of the Punjab,, he will owe it more to the position his dominions occupy, which has drawn upon him a larger share of the gaze of the world, than to any intrinsic superiority over his rival in character or in the knowledge of the art of governing mankind.

The *Hurkaru*, some days since, give out a report that Sir John Keane had required every officer in his force to declare, whether or not they were, respectively, the writers of certain letters—not laudatory of his goings on—in the public papers; and in a later rumour, circulated in the pages of a Mofussil contemporary, it is stated that the requisition was confined to General Nott, who made the required disclaimer. The former of these reports we cannot bring ourselves to believe in—it is altogether so extravagant—and we even doubt the correctness of the latter. The former especially would demonstrate His Excellency to be a fool, and we are sure he is not that; for even had the case been new to him, a much smaller degree of sense than we presume he is possessed of, would teach him that such a course was not the one to pursue in such a contingency. But he must be aware that letters used to appear in the London papers, written by officers with the Peninsular army, which not only contained unfavorable and false speculations on the state of affairs there, but were the means of supplying the enemy with intelligence, which in no other way would have been likely to have reached them. The Duke was much displeased at this, and noticed it in his despatches; but *he* never dreamt of putting his officers through an ordeal such as is now reported, and for a case, too, of infinitely less consequence to the success or failure of the operations in progress. The Duke reproved the system, in the extent to which it was carried, because of the intelligence it was the means of conveying to the enemy, and from the injurious and unfair effect it might have had on the country through the use made of it by the opposition, then so violent against the war, and so magnanimously and patriotically despondent of our success; but the writers might have criticised his Grace's own manœuvres, or his general conduct of the army, till their pens (even had steel ones then been the vogue) had been worn to the stumps, ere he would have lost *his* temper, or displayed any tyrannous pique in trying such methods to discover the young Polybiuses who were, in their own conceit, greater Captains than himself, Sir John Keane does appear to us to be, in many respects, unfitted for the command of an army in the field, under the circumstances connected with the army of the Indus. He appears to us to have not treated the Bengal forces impartially, and to have manifested a *temper* of a kind the worst possible for a general in chief in such a situation; but even if the reverse of this opinion were the fact, he should (and, in that case, indeed, he probably would) abstain from all undignified notice of those strictures which—as he should have learned from the Duke of Wellington's history—the most perfect public man whom the world ever saw could not escape, though he did not deserve them. As to the method said to be adopted by Sir John of discovering the critics in his own case, our morning contemporary has suggested the obvious countercheck,—which is simply for each officer, thus required to make 'true and perfect answer; to respectfully, but firmly, decline answering at all. If all did not do this, however, or rather if the majority yielded to the tyranny (which we would not pre-suppose possible, except for the sake of argument) no doubt the few who resisted the ordeal would be punished, in some sense, for 'standing mute,' with the *peine forte et dure* which is still applicable by little men in power, in various ways, to camp or contonment Hampdens; but where all, or all but a chosen few, determine not to answer, the inquisitor is rendered utterly powerless, and even contemptible, *ipso facto*. The ordeal is one which no commander has any right to apply, more than he has to make an officer under him declare whether he wrote by the last overland mail to his mother; and now that no Editor of a papar is in fear of ruin and banishment if he refuse to give up a correspondent, discovery is quite impossible, and the most magnanimous course would be never to attempt it. We argue in this strain, for the sake of doing battle for the proper rights of officers, in common with other citizens of a free state, to have their private correspondence held sacred from all publicity or disclosure not agreeable to themselves (we are not speaking of cases in which legal means are allowable to seize private papers) but the mode in which this journal is conducted must convince every reader of it, that our intention cannot be to encourage a system of mere slander, or ungentlemanly commentary, which is a very distinct matter from just severity of comment relating to either the incapacity or the malversatson of public functionaries.

* Perhaps if he had been less scrupulous, he might have secured to himself a better end.

In a letter from a 'Delhi' correspondent, which appeared in our paper of the 29th ultimo, there was contained a report that a new order of precedence between the civil and military services had received the sanction of the Court of Directors, consequent on a resolution to abolish the now inappropriate, and indeed absurd styles of the factory—writer, factor, and junior and senior merchant!—which, though practically anomalous for many years past, as applied to registrars, judges envoys, and commissioners, have become peculiarly so, since the annihilation of the Company's commercial character by the last—*last*?—charter. That in any assortment of precedence, emanating virtually from a civil body of regulators, the army should be *put down*, is only a result which should be generally expected; but we confess we were not prepared for so bare-faced a social supersession as the rumoured one, though we are not on that account inclined to doubt it. In all countries of Europe, the military rank is the standard by which civil precedence, under that of *title*, is measured and arranged; and even in England officers of the army and navy have an admitted degree in society above that of simple gentlemen, because it is a rank specially conferred by the King, and only supersedable by that of nobility or knighthood, unless where specific precedence is an adjunct of office. But in India, though *all* officers should have a prescriptive social rank, in consequence of the royal commission, that rank is set aside by the East India Company, and degraded below a standing *they* choose to give to their non-military servants, and which is a thing of altogether their own invention and of course, therefore, neither known to, nor recognizable by English society! There can be no objection, but the contrary, to a certain social rank accompanying those high state offices in India, which are analogous to such as give the privilege in England. Thus members of council, secretaries to government, judges, residents, and some others, should have a specified precedence; but it is both unjust and absurd that because a man belongs to a *class* called, 'factors' or merchants;' or because he holds, individually, the office of a revenue or a customs collector, or a silk or opium agent, he should pass over the royal military commission and rank *in* a society by virtue of some post which no society recognises, and which would not entitle him to be presented at court. But admitting that all this is right as a principle, we have still to object most strongly to the abasement which will be inflicted, in this respect, on both the Queen's and Company's army, by the scale of years *civil* service which, by our correspondent's account, is to regulate the future social system in India. A civilian who has served thirty-five years is to rank with a Major General, and (to go thence to the lowest term) one of *six* years' service is to rank with a Captain. In other words a forty-five, or a fifteen years military service is to be *superseded* by a thirty-six, or a seven years' civil service; and the civilian of seven years standing, and twenty-five years old, becomes equalised with the Major of thirty years' service, and old enough to be his father! As to the royal honours of plain military knighthood, or those of the Bath, *they* seem to be virtually merged, by the local custom, in the army rank of the possessors; though, *in fact*, the wife of a Major who is a C. B. has a right to take place of *any* civilian's wife (save the one of a member of council) who may have no rank in her own right, or in the right of her husband, who being a Peer's son, or having some other court rank in England, we'll say, may entitle her to a precedence independent of local circumstances. The Major, on public occasions of duty or ceremonial, may have to range below the Colonel, or the thirty-five year old civilian; but if the Major be a C. B., his wife, at the dinner party or the ball, is entitled to a higher place than the wife of either of the others—a rule of etiquette not sufficiently received and acted upon in India. No sensible man or woman will ever be fretful, or touchy, on the score of mere precedence, though ready to assert a right which others might try to usurp; but it is nevertheless proper that, as society is constituted, there should be a general and a fair rule of precedence, and that those who labor the longest and not the least usefully in the service of their country, and who are the worst paid besides, should have at least an equitable share of that rank which all men value in some degree or other.—*August* 13.

BENGAL HURKARU.—August 12.

Letters from Moorshedabad of the 9th instant, give very favourable accounts of the Indigo crop in the neighbourhood. From one correspondent, we make the following extract:—

"We have had most charming whether here for Indigo, and most if not all of the Planters on this river have already done well, while not a few will work till the end of the month unless brought up by the river, which now threatens, and indeed has done much mischief. It scarcely rose at all from the 25th ultimo to the 3d instant, but since then it has been rising at a great rate, and much of the country is now under water. Towards Bauleah and the Mahanuddie they have had but a poor out-turn, and a little more to the eastward they are still worse off."

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Red Rover*, Wright, from China 28th June and Singapore 27th July.—August 14.

Calcutta Lottery.

The Last day's Drawing will take place on the 31st Inst.

The Richest Wheel with the least number of Tickets ever offered to the Public, no Blanks, and the smallest Prize 200 Rupees.

State of the Wheel.

1 Prize of	.....	1,00,000
1 Ditto of	.....	10,000
1 Ditto of	.....	5,000
8 Ditto of	1,000	8,000
20 Ditto of	500	10,000
390 Ditto of	200	78,000
		2, 1 1, 000

421 Tickets in the Wheel.
Price of Tickets 500 Rupees each.

To be had at the Bank of Bengal, and to accommodate the Public, may be bought at the Calcutta Lottery Office only, by depositing 300 Rs. each, when the purchaser's name will be endorsed on the Ticket, and the same handed over to him on his paying the difference, viz. (200 Rs.) before the 1st of September next.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—August 20.

Kurnool.—As the Gazeteers give but a very brief description of Kurnool, the following account of that District, now about to become the scene of Military operations, may not be unacceptable. We are indebted for it to a correspondent.

"Kurnool is a subdivision of the Balaghaut Ceded Districts, which formerly composed the territory of a small Patan Principality. The District is bounded on the North by the Toombudra and Krishna rivers, in approaching which from the South the face of the country becomes more stony close to the last mentioned river, and along its bank are rocky hills, the more elevated of which were formerly fortified, and considered places of strength. The black cotton soil is most prevalent throughout the District. The face of the country stony with much Jungle and studded with Palmyra trees. At Banuganpilly are diamond mines which were formerly productive.

"The chiefs of Kurnool, or as it is also named Kummur Nuggur, are of an ancient Affghan family, formerly subject to the Bejapoor Sovereigns, but who afterwards held Military appointments under the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan. The Jaghire of Kurnool was conferred in A. D. 1651 by Aurengzebe, then Governor of the Imperial territory in the Deccan, on Khizzer Khan (a lineal ancestor of the present Nabob). Prior to this the country formed part of the Bijanagur possessions. The soil of Kurnool is in general a rich black mould, but a large portion of the District, which formerly teemed with vegetation, has of late years remained uncultivated and is at present overrun with weeds and Jungle. This state of desolation is supposed attributable chiefly to the subdivision of the country into a number of petty jaghires, assigned by anticipation to the Nabob's creditors, as well as to the oppressive and vexatious management of the land under the Nabob's personal control and superintendence, which has reduced the principal revenue from twenty, to ten lacks of rupees pr annum. In 1823 the Kurnool country contained 633 Villages; the duties on consumption and merchandize amounted to 1, 13,623 rupees; spirituous liquors to 44,000; and the Pilgrim tax of the temple of Parvati to 18,000 rupees. The administration of Justice, at present is so entirely neglected, that the Pattans perpetrate the greatest enormities almost with impunity.

"Chieftainship having been held for 150 years by a tenure nearly independent, the British Government long withheld its interference; but at length affairs attained such a pitch of anarchy, that interposition became indispensable to maintain the legitimate succession, and restrain the excesses of the Nabob's Troops, a mutinous illpaid rabble. On the death of Alif Khan, in 1815, the throne was usurped by Muzuffer Khan, his youngest son; who was expelled by a detachment of Madras troops, and Munawar Khan the lawful heir, substituted.

"The Capital of the Country, called also Kurnool, is situated on the South side of the Toombuddra, latitude 15° 44' lon. 78° 2' E. The Fort is protected by the river Henlay (in December almost dry), and the Toombuddra, in which from 700 to 800 yards on all sides: the western face is strongly fortified, three of the Bastions being fifty feet high, and covered to the parapets of the curtain by a steep Glacis. The interior is almost entirely covered with stone and mud houses, except along the western face, in 1816 numbering 1,338, of which 3 2 were inhabited, 100 unoccupied, and the remainder abandoned and falling to ruin. Towards the south of the Fort is the Pettah, which is of considerable extent and contains a numerous population. In this, their Deccany metropolis, the Patans exhibit the ancient manners and fanaticism of their tribe. They make a merit of being ignorant of every thing except horsemanship and the use of arms, regarding all other acquirements as effeminate. In appearance they are by far the finest people of southern India, in their persons tall, fair, and handsome, with a bold independance of demeanour, bordering on insolence, which is the more striking as in such contrast to the usual servility of the natives of this country. Of these Patans a considerable number of families emigrated from Hyderabad in the year 1823, when the whole of the Patan population of that capital was expelled from the city.

"The Patan sovereignty of Kurnool was never completely subdued by the Mogul dynasty, as the strength of its fortress both natural and artificial, bid defiance to every native attack until 1752, when it fell to the Nizam Salabut Jung, through the assistance of M. Bussy's army, and its Garrison of 4000 Patans was put to the sword. Since which it has never been taken by any native power, for Hyder and Tippoo, in the zenith of their glory, were content to levy a tribute by temporary incursions, but never attempted to assail the Fort. This circumstance had impressed Muzuffer Khan (who usurped the Principality in 1815) with an idea that it was impregnable, its Garrison of all descriptions then amounting to 4, 00 men. It was besieged in form by a British Detachment, the Batteries were opened on the 14th December 1815, and it surrendered at discretion, on the following day without the loss of a man to the besiegers. This early capture was attributed to the destructive effect of the shells thrown in, which committed terrible havoc amongst the horse amounting to about 600, the personal property of the Chiefs, who, owing to the precautions taken, and to the Toombuddra being unfordable, could not make their escape. Kurnool is distant from Hyderabad 127 miles, from Madras and Seringapatam alike 279 miles."

Colonel Hanson.—We regret to learn that Colonel Hanson is compelled by ill health to relinquish the high and responsible situation of the Army, and to retire from the Service.

Bellary.—A Correspondent at Bellary informs us that the following Troops from that Garrison are preparing to move against Kurnool about the 1st September—

A Troop of Native Horse Artillery.
Right Wing H. M.'s 13th Dragoons.
7th Regiment Light Cavalry.
A Company of Foot Artillery.
H. M. 39th Foot.
39th Regiment Native Infantry.

An extensive Park goes also from Bellary consisting of four 18 Pounders and four 12 Pounders, with 250 rounds of ammunition per man of the entire strength of the Force, which will further be increased by the 3d Light, and 51st Native Infantry, with a Mortar Battery from Secunderabad; three Companies of Sappers and Miners and the 34th Light Infantry from Cuddapah. The Corps will rendezvous either at Adoni or Poddah Cherroo, when Major General Wilson C. B. will assume the Command of the whole Force. If we recollect the localities for the assembly of so large a body of Troops, as the ground is confined and water for the mounted Corps by no means plentiful, whereas at Poddah Cherroo there is a splendid Tank, and space around it for a Camp twenty thousand strong, Extensive preparations are going on in all Departments at Bellary and the most fiery zeal and desire for action are displayed by every one concerned. The Force will, it seems, require about 3,000 Bullocks for the convenience of its ammunition and supplies, a number which [says our Correspondent] there is some fear that the Authorities will hardly be able to procure at Bellary. Our Kurnool correspondent is silent, but we learn from the neighborhood that the best of the Nabob's troops are stationed at Parbut, a strong Hill-fort some distance from Kurnool.

We regret to learn that the rains have failed in the Bellary district throughout the whole of last month; the young crops are in consequence dying off; the movement of so large a body of Troops will however be a great relief to the poor population of Bellary, by furnishing temporary employment for some thousand individuals.

The Nizam's Service.—Captain Byam, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad having proceeded to the cape on Sick Certificate, Captain Onslow, of the Artillery is appointed to officiate in his situation.

The Resident has we hear requested that the name of one officer in each Regiment serving with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force may be sent in to him, with a view to the appointment of those gentlemen in the Service of his Highness the Nizam, but whether as a permanent, or only temporary arrangement, we know not. The names that have reached us of officers so selected, are, Captain White 35th, and Lieutenants Burdet, 41st, and Armstrong 51st Native Infantry.

Affair of Honour.—We give the following from the letter of a Secunderabad Correspondent.

"An affair of honour" took place at this Station the other day between two young Officers, which had its origin in some trifling misunderstanding at the last Races. The parties were it is said permitted by their seconds to fire *three* shots each before they separated! Happily for all, the business ended without bloodshed: I say happily—for the seconds in my humble opinion incurred an awful responsibility in allowing the affair to be continued to such extremities."

Lieutenant Colonel Smythe.—We regret to announce the decease on Saturday last of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Lloyd Smythe, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

MADRAS HERALD.—August 21.

Arrival.—August 20, Ship *Ocean Glendower*, Captain W. Toller, from London and Portsmouth, 19th May.

Passengers.—Mesdames Gribble, Peterson, Basett and Lumley, two Miss Gribbles, Lieut. Colonel P. M Hay, 24th Bengal N. I., Captain J. Paterson, H. M. 16th (or Cameronian) Regt., Captains Basett and Lumley, Ben. Est., Lieut. L. Hone, 57th Ben. N. I., Ensigns R. H. Currie and J. C. Harvey, H. M. 39th Regt Ensign Laird, the Rev. Mr. Whitford, Messrs. Parbary, Gilmore, Ravenshaw and Scott, Messrs. Wake, Graydon, Nisbett, Foulis, Germon, Gifford, Cuffley and Marsack, Cadets; Mr. Compton, (Steerage) 111 Troops H. M. Service; Miss Smith, and two Native Female Servants.

CEYLON HERALD. August 9,

The *Louisa*, Capt. Rose,, arrived at Pinang and sailed again for the East Coast of Sumatra on the 2d of July.

H. M. Brig *Algerine*, having treasure on board, sailed from Trincomalie for this Port on the 2d inst.—And H. M. Ship *Hyacinth*, from Pinang arrived at Trincomalie on the 5th inst.

We learn both by the public prints and private correspondence that the Steamer *Madagascar*, lately plying between the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon is for sale, there not being a sufficient extent of communication between the two places to make it a profitable undertaking. From what we can learn the *Madagascar* is a crack vessel, having done its duty admirably in all weathers and making the passage in excellent time. We would call the attention of the Ceylon Government to this beautiful little steamer and strongly recommend the purchase of it for the conveyance of the overland mails to Bombay. How much more serviceable this would be to the state than the Government Barque *Wellington* which is in fact of no source of use in case of any emergency, whereas a steamer, such as the one we speak of, would be serviceable for the conveyance of bodies of Troops from one part of the Island to another, or to any of the scenes of warfare on the continent. But being a desireable thing of course it will not be done by our Government. We nevertheless point to it as an excellent investment for capital, and should like to see a Joint Stock Company formed for the purchase of it, to run it between this and Bombay with the overland mails, and also for the conveyance of light goods to and from the Coast when occasion permitted. We need only allude to the benefits of such a vessel in cases where Ships are beating for this port as those two at this moment, the *Europe* and the *Nereus*. Gladly would the Agents for these avail themselves of the aid of a steamer to tow their Ships into port instead of the expensive delay attendant on a dead beat. Such an opportunity as this should not be lost sight of, and we once more desire the attention of our commercial men to the subject.

H. M. Brig *Algerine* Lieut. Mason, from Trincomalie the 2d inst., anchored in the Roads on Sunday—Passenger, Sir W. Macgregor, Bt. 18th Royal Irish.

Her Majesty's Ship *Conway*, Captain Bethune, sailed from Trincomalie for Madras on the 7th instant.—*August* 13.

CANTON.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS EXTRA.—July 25.

Since our issue of this morning we have had the perusal of further private advices from Macao to 27th of June; from which we learn that two edicts had been issued by the Canton authorities, the one prohibiting all native vessels from trading with the Foreign ships outside in any description of goods, under penalty of death, and any foreign trade, except Portuguese, to be carried on at Macao; the other, ordering all foreign ships to enter the port within five days, or to take their departure altogether, and threatening them with extermination by fire ships should they fail to comply! The Chief Superintendent had taken up the *Cambridge* Captain Douglas, to act as a Guardship for the protection of British property—she is said to be chartered at £6,000 for four months. A private letter says, that in the event of the Commissioner taking hostile measures with regard to Macao, British residents there will find it necessary to to seek shelter on board ship, as the Portuguse do not possess the power to protect them. Sales of the drug are reported at 750 *a* 780 per chest, and trade still going on along the coast. There were about 60 sail of shipping *detained* outside already, independent of the numbers that had still to arrive.

Accounts from Canton to the 24th June had reached Macao, that the Commissioner had directed the American ships that had gone to Whampoa to be secured, which it appears from other and somewhat earlier accounts, the Hongmerchants had refused to do, on the ground of their having British property on board.

The result of the Meeting of the British merchants at Macao, of which particulars are given below, had not been satisfactory to all. Instead of the Resolution passed at the meeting, in favour of calling upon the Superintendent for an *explanation* of his public notices, we understand an amendment was proposed:—"That the notices promulgated by the Chief Superintendent were imperative as preventing British ships and British property being carried within the Bocca Tigris, until such notices were rescinded by Capt. Elliot" —The original motion having prevailed, the Chairman refused to publish the amendment as part of the proceedings of the meeting! The object of the proposed amendment is stated to be, to *avoid expressing doubts*, after they had all already acted on previous notices of much greater moment, in delivering up the Opium, and in quitting Canton where they left behind so much valuable property.

An opinion is expressed that it is not unlikely that the effect of Captain Elliot's *Declaration*, published below, will be to cause the Commissioner to put a stop to all foreign trade whatever for the time.

Instead of *four*, as stated in our issue of this morning, it appears there was only *one* British merchant residing at Canton at the date of the last accounts received at Macao from that quarter. The destruction of the surrendered Opium is said to be going on at the rate of 300 chests a day—foreigners had been invited to witness the process, but we do not hear of any having availed of the opportunity, with the exception of the writer of the following letter, and those who accompanied him, referred to in this morning's issue, and which has been handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it is addressed:—

Imperial Edict.

Respecting the destruction of the surrendered Opium. The process of destroying it, &c. &c.

(Extracts from letters of C. W. King, Esq. of Canton, to J. Balestier, Esq.)

"For some days past, the following Edict or "Koshe" has been posted up, at Macao, after the Chinese fashion of making known official matters to the populace:—"

"Lin, Imperial Commissioner &c. &c., at present appointed to regulate the naval and military affairs of Kwang-tung,; *Tang*, a director of the board of war, &c. &c. Governor General of Kwang-tung and Kwanse, and *E*, a member of the board of war &c. &c.; conjointly issue this proclamation, to evince their obedience to the Imperial command—that the Opium surrendered by the storeships be destroyed at Canton.

Inasmuch as, the foreign ships had delivered to us Opium to the amount of 20,291 chests, we reported the same to the Emperor, on the 17th day, 4th moon (29th May) we received the Imperial reply, as follows:

The report of Lin and his colleagues states—that the receiving-ships have delivered up the whole of their Opium, and prays that the same may be sent to the Capital, in proof of their report, and there to be destroyed. We know that the settlement of the Opium-affairs has on this occasion been faithfully performed. *We* have no suspicion of any concealment or evasion of duty. Moreover, the transportation (of the opium) to so great a distance would draw heavily on the people's strength. It is inexpedient therefore, to send the opium to the Capital; and we commit it to Lin and his associates, (when the surrender is completed) to assemble the local officers, civil and military—and to cause it to be destroyed in their presence. Thus will the people of the seaside and the *foreigners* at Canton be made to see and tremble. Respect and obey."

Now, on the 22d of the 4th moon (3rd June) we assembled the civil and military officers of the district at *Hoomun* (the Bogue), and caused vats (for trenches) of stone to be prepared, in which to dissolve the opium with lime and salt, and whence it might be conveyed into the sea, that no traces of it might remain. To make this known, we issue a special proclamation, commanding the people of the sea-side to acquaint themselves therewith, that they may henceforth respect the majesty and observe the commands of the Emperor. They must know that an article so destructive, is unfit to be used even for manuring the ground. Let it never again be clandestinely brought here for sale, for all such attempts must lead to loss of life and property." A special proclamation.

Taoukang, 19th year, 4th moon, 24th day (5th June.)

"The sight of this proclamation confirmed me in my previous intention, to proceed to the Bogue, on the first arrival of a ship to my consignment, to witness the process of destroying the opium, and to seek a conference with the Commissioner, respecting the existing and the apprehended difficulties. The *Morrison* coming in on the 14th, I proceeded in her the following day, to the Bogue, with two friends, and on anchoring at noon, the 17th, sent a card to one of the naval officers of the *Champee* station, asking the necessary permission. The card was duly conveyed to the Commissioner and the request promptly granted. At 10 A. M. (the 17th) we left the ship, in our own boat, escorted by several barges, and proceeding up the channel east of the Bogue forts, some 5 or 6 miles, reached at 11, the spot where the drug is being destroyed and where the Commissioner has his temporary residence. We found the spot to be an enclosure of some 400 feet square, well palisaded, the side opposite (away from) the river, being occupied by neat buildings, for storing the Opium &c. The larger part of the fore ground, was covered by three vats of perhaps 75 feet by 150 each, opening by sluices into the river. The chests of opium, after being re-weighed, and broken up in the presence of high officers, were brought down to the vats; the contents, ball after ball broken down and crushed upon platforms, raised on high benches above the water, and then pushed by the feet of the coolies into the receptacles beneath. A large number of men were employed in thus macerating the balls for some days with long rakes, until the whole had become a fetid mud, when the sluices was raised, and the vats emptied into the river. Every precaution seemed to be used by the officers to ensure the complete dustruction of the drug, the spot being well guarded, the workmen ticketed &c. In fact, we turned from the scene, fully satisfied that the work was being performed with rigid faithfulness, and much disposed to wonder, that while Christian Governments are *growing* and *farming* this deliterious drug, this pagan monarch should nobly disdain to enrich his treasury with a sale, that could not fall short of $20,000,000.

"Have we any where on record, a finer rebuke administered by Pagan integrity to Christian degeneracy?

"We now passed to our audience with the Commissioner, through piles of broken opinion boxes and coverings, the latter still bearing in full relief, a mark well known to the Chinese throughout the Empire—the mark of the Hon'ble East India Company. We found His Excellency in a temporary audience-room, supported on the right by the Admiral of the station, and on the left by Hoppoo and the Provincial judge, or *An-cha-tse*. We *stood* before the Commissioner, but were permitted and requested to follow our own fashion, as to ceremonies. His manner was kind and simple, and his fine, vivacious and spirited countenance contrasted favourable with that of the square, hard featured Admiral, and of his heavy, unintelligent colleagues on the bench opposite,

After replying to his questions, if I had duly received his chop (addressed to me in March last,) if we had seen the process of destroying the drug &c. &c., my two petitions were presented. Unhappily I had relied on his having,—as report said—an English translator with him and had neglected to prepare a Chinese copy. He received the papers, and replied to the first, (which respected the concerns of the *Morrison*) that my business should go on without interruption, on the old footing. The second, was a longer paper, requesting certain ameliorations &c. calculated to remove existing difficulties, and to aver the threatened hostilities. Our imperfect power of communicating (through the Canton dialect) did not allow us to discuss the petition article by article, and the conference turned chiefly on the approach of hostilities. He assured us, that whatever might the course pursued by England, the legal traders of other nations should be carefully protected. We intimated that the Chinese power of protection did not extend beyond their own shores, but this, though fully admitted by our middle-men, was probably not stated to his Excellency. Many general questions and replies followed, and on leaving, it was arranged that an answer to the petitions should be given on the *Morrison's* return to Chumpee, after obtaining her pilot. We regained the ship at 4 P. M. and were followed by the usual presents of provisions &c. &c. After weighing anchor, my petitions were brought off, with the report that the Commissioner's attendants were unable to translate them, and it was further agreed, that office should be done by ourselves on the way to Macao, and the copies again sent up by the *Morrison*.

It is highly probable that the Commissioner, having unbent for a moment to a private foreigner, will fall back upon his rank, and guard with the usual care the avenues of petition. I see no reason, however, why any well-disposed foreigner may not satisfy himself, if he have any doubts left, as to the destruction of the opium. Having long ago staked my judgment on the side of the sincerity of the imperial Government, as to the suppression of the traffic, I am not disappointed at a scene which others have ridiculed in prospect, but which I have now witnessed. Whatever may have been the blunders of the Commissioner in the detail of the confiscation, the Imperial Government *is*, and I believe, has *ever* been, actuated by an honest aversion to the traffic, and a benevolent desire to suppress it. It has no hostility to the legal trade with western nations. On the contrary, the increasing magnitude of that commerce, is yearly giving it a firmer hold on the interests of the people, and the policy of the Empire. Had those western states been as true in their treatment of the drug in its beginnings, as this has been in its endings, the late catastrophe would have been averted. It is solely to the low state of commercial and political morality—to the system, which gives up the vices of the people to be preyed upon by public and private avarice—that we owe this sudden wreck of property, and this almost indelible stain upon the European character."

Macao, 12th June, 1839.

Minutes of a General Meeting held this day at the office of Messrs. Dent & Co.

On the motion of Mr. A. Jardine, seconded by Mr. W. Dent, Mr. G. T. Brain was called to the chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. Constable—and.

1st Resolved, that this meeting sees with regret that there are parties preparing to send British ships and property to Canton, in opposition to the strict injunctions of Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent.

That with the view of ascertaining the position of British ships and property, a requisition be made to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent to state, (firstly) whether the several public notices issued by him are to be considered as placing a positive embargo on British ships and property by the Government of Great Britain; and (secondly) whether he consider the present tone of his negotiation with the Chinese Government such as to warrant a belief that, at no very distant date, we may expect such an arrangement of existing differences, as to admit of British property being sent within the Bocca Tigris.

Proposed by Mr. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, and

2nd Resolved, that a Committee be formed to communicate with Captain Elliot, such Committee to consist of Messrs. G. T. Braine, A. Jardine, W. Thomson, W. Dent, W. F. Gray, Dadbhoy Rustomjee, C. B. Adam, and C. Kerr.

Proposed by Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Maclaine, and

3rd Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned pending the receipt of Captain Elliot's reply.

Thanks voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) G. T. BRAINE.
Chairman.

Macao, 14th June, 1839.

To G. T. Braine Esq. Chairman, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your latter of yesterday's date. The meeting will permit me respectfully to remark that I understand an embargo to be an act of the government of a country prohibiting the departure of the ships and goods of another from its port: Founding by reply to the first question proposed to me on that impression, it will be obvious that the several public notices issued by me cannot place an embargo on British ships and goods.

Their purpose and effect remain to be noticed. A crisis, of a nature unparalleled in point of importance, has recently supervened, in which I found it my duty for the general safety of the public interest, under my superintendence, to issue certain prohibitory injunctions to Her Majesty's Subjects. And careful reflection upon the act of Parliament, the orders in Council, and all previous analogous practise pending our intercourse with China, has carried me to the conclusion

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that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in question. I am of opinion, therefore, that the ordering of British ships or goods within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, may and most probably will, involve persons upon whom such a responsibility can be fixed in consequences of the most serious description.

The stringency. however, of these instruments, the construction of their language, and the liabilities of every kind to be incurred by departure from their terms, must be left to the attentive consideration of parties (if such there be) proposing to postpone public authority, and general considerations, to their own views and particular interests.

At all events, it is my duty again to warn all Her Majesty's Subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Boca Tigris, in the present state of affairs, appears to me to be perilous in the highest degree.

Beyond this consideration of danger, too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it practically establishes the principle that British Subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this government, notwithstanding all that has passed, consenting for themselves and their countrymen to trial and condemnation by Chinese officers, and forms of Chinese judicature for capital, and, a fortiori all lesser offences.

I trust I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to any Subjects of Her Majesty requiring requiring them to desist from a course so unworthy of the country, and so dangerous to innocent men, whose lives may fall a sacrifice to their reckless cupidity, before the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen can reach these shores, and disabuse the Chinese Government of the imagination that such a state of things will ever be tolerated.

I am conveying the plain sense of the instructions under the Sign Manual when I declare that it is impossible of admission, at least till our relations with this empire, are most extensively modified: after this exposition it is to be concluded that we shall hear no more of the entrance of British ships within the Bocca Tigris under actual circumstances.

In reply to the second question submitted to me, I beg to say, that I see no present reason to believe that Her Majesty's Subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing differences as to admit of British ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris under the sanction of my authority, before the pleasure of Her Majesty's government be known to me.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Macao, 17th June, 1839.

Minutes of an adjourned General Meeting held this day at Messrs. Dent & Co.'s office.

George T. Braine, Esq., in the chair.

1. Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr, Maclean and.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Public notices of Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent, coupled with the explanation contained in his letter on the 14th inst are to be considered as conveying a positive order from him, as the organ of his government, prohibitory of British ships and property being sent within the Bocca Tigris in the existing state of our relations with the Chinese government.

2. Proposed by Mr. C. Kerr, seconded by Mr. G. Smith, and.

Resolved, that it now becomes necessary for British Subjects to make some proper arrangements for the present disposal of ships and property in the outer anchorages; and that the committee be authorized to communicate with the Chief Superintendent, with the view of determining what course is most proper to be pursued.

3. Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. J. Holliday, and.

Resolved, that Messrs. A. C. Maclean, Thomas Fox, and Gilbert Smith be added to the committee.

4. Proposed by Mr. W. Leslie, seconded by Mr. G. Smith, and

Resolved, that with implicit reliance on the Chief Superintendent and the most entire dependence on the justice, wisdom and power of the government of England to redress the wrongs of British merchants, this meeting is of opinion that the interests of all connected with the China trade will be best promoted by a cordial unanimity, and a strict adherence to the orders of the Chief Superintendent.

5. Proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Kerr, and

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be submitted to the Chief Superintendent at an early date: and that they he printed in the Canton newspapers.

Thanks voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) GEORGE T. BRAINE.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The officer deputed by the Commissioner, and the Keun Min Foo, having caused certain notices to be publicly placarded at Macao, inciting Brisish merchants, commanders, and Seamen to disregard the lawful injunctions of the Undersigned, he has this day transmitted to those Authorities the accompanying declaration. A copy of the same will be submitted to the Commissioner.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Macao, 21st June, 1839. Chief Superintendent.

Macao, 21st June, 1839.

Elliot, &c. &c., learns that Official Notices have been publicly placarded and sent to the ships of his nation, inciting the English merchants, commanders and seamen to disregard his lawful injunctions, issued in the name of his most gracious sovereign. But wherefore are these notices silent upon the causes which have produced the conclusion of trade and intercourse at Canton? The high Commissioner has published his own communications to Elliot, but where are the replies?

These proceedings are higly inconsistent with the principles of peace and dignity; and Elliot must now declare the motives which have compelled him to require the merchants of his nation to leave Canton, and the ships no longer to return within the Bocca Tigris.

On the 24th March last, Elliot repaired to Canton and immediately proposed to put an end to the state of difficulty and anxiety, then existent, by the faithful fufilment of the emperor's will: and he respectfully asked that he and the rest of the foreign Community might be set at liberty, in order that he might calmly consider and suggest adequate remedies for the great evils so justly denounced by his Imperial Majesty.

He was answered by a close imprisonment of more than seven weeks, with armed men day night before his gates, under threats of privation of food, water, and life. Was this becoming treatment to the Officer of a friendly nation, recognised by the emperor, and who had always performed his duty peacefully and irreproachably, striving in all things to afford satisfaction to the Provincial Government?

When it thus became plain that the Commissioner was resolved to cast away all moderation, Elliot knew that it was incumbent upon him to save the Imperial Dignity, and prevent some shocking catastrophe on the persons of an imprisoned foreign Officer, and two hundred defenceless merchants.

For these reasons of prevailing force he demanded from the people of his nation all the English Opium in their hands, in the Name of His Sovereign, and delivered it over to the Commissioner, amounting to 20,283 chests. That matter remains to be settled between the two Courts.

But how will it be possible to answer the emperor for this violation of his gracious will, that these difficult affairs should be managed with thoughtful wisdom, and with tenderness to the men from afar? What will be the feelings of the most just Prince of his illustrious dynasty, when it is made manifest to him by the command of Her Britannic Majesty, that the traffic in Opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire, and that no portion of the foreign trade to China, has paid its fees to the officers with so much regularity as this of Opium!

Terrible indeed will be his imperial Majesty's indignation when he learns that the obligations into which the high Commissioner entered, under his seal, to the officers of a foreign nation were all violated!

The servants were not faithfully restored when one fourth of the Opium was delivered; the boats were not permitted to run when one half was delivered; the trade was not really opened when three fourths were delivered: and the last pledge that things should go on as usual when the whole was delivered has been falsified by the reduction of the factories to a prison with one outlet, the expulsion of sixteen persons, some of them who never dealt in Opium at all, some clerks, one a lad, and the proposal of novel and intolerable regulations.

Can a great moral and political reformation be effected at the sacrifice of all the principles of truth, moderation, and justice? Or is it believed that these spoliatory proceedings will extinguish the traffic in Opium? Such hopes are futile, and the emperor has been deceived.

But is it asked, on the other hand, whether the wise and just purposes of the emperor cannot and should not be fulfilled? Most assuredly they can, and they ought.

It is certain, however, that the late measures of the Commissioner have retarded this accomplishment of the Imperial pleasure, given an immense impulse to the traffic in Opium, which was stagnant for several months before he arrived, and shaken the prosperity of these flourishing provinces.

It is probable that they will disturb the whole coasts of the empire, ruin thousands of families, foreign and native, and interrupt the peace between the Celestial Court and England, which has endured for nearly two hundred years.

The merchants and ships of the English nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa, because the gracious commands of the emperor for their protection are set at nought; because the truth is concealed from his Imperial Majesty's knowledge: because there is no safety for a handful of defenceless men in the grasp of the Government at Canton; because it would be derogatory from the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults and wrongs which have been perpetrated, till full justice be done, and till the whole trade and intercourse be placed upon a footing honorable and secure to this empire, and to England. That time is at hand: The gracious sovereign of the English nation will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august Prince on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of purest reason.

Elliot and the men of his nation in China submit the expressions of their deepest veneration for the Great Emperor.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.
(True copy), EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao. June 18th, 1839.

To G. T. BRAINE, Esqre. Chairman, &c &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant, and remain.

Sir,
Your most Obdt. Servant,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

EDICT.

LEW ACTING SUB-PREFECT OF FATSHAN, AND TSEANG, ACTING SUB-PREFECT OF MACAO, ISSUE THIS CLEAR PROCLAMATION.

Inasmuch as the single commodity of opium, which like a flowing poison had penetrated all parts, and aroused the wrath of the emperor, he specially ordered the high commissioner Lin to come to Canton, and in conjunction with the governor, to examine and regulate all the affairs of the port, particularly that he must extirpate the opium trade root and branch, and drive away all the store-ships to their own country so that the least particle of it should not remain behind to cause irreparable injury. It has been ascertained that for successive years and months the storeships have remained at anchor in the outer seas, in which the drug has been laid up; and scheming avaricious persons have paid the Captains freight-money for storing it, which they have accepted. Now the opium having all been surrendered to government and the ships at liberty to return to their own country or engage in other occupations, what object have you in remaining in every anchorage as formerly, protecting your stay in order to watch the turn of events, and expecting a favorable change?

There were eighteen sail of merchantmen here from different countries all of which in their passage hither have passed over vast oceans, laden with valuable commodities, and all wished quickly to dispose of their cargoes; but because the holds of the ships were lately closed, during the examination and surrender of the opium they could not do so. Now however, the opium is all surrendered, and his excellency the commissioner has graciously permitted the holds to be opened; where upon we, the sub-prefects, do now send this proclamation to you that you can enter the port and trade. Already two American ships, the *Cashmere* and *Paris*, have requested passports for entering and trading as usual, but why is it that the remaining sixteen ships still remain anchored upon the broad ocean, and are not thinking of entering the port? We have not given ourselves much thought on the reasons of this conduct, but suppose that it may be that the barbarians, in both store-ships and merchantmen have probably all received the commands of the English barbarian, Elliot, by which he would delude you with the extravagant and false-notion that you can trade in the offings near Macao. We have now received from H. E. an ediet finding fault with the said Elliot, and prohibiting the ships remaining in Macao roads, and stopping all commodities from going to and from the ships anchored there, in accordance with the fixed regulations. We wish to ask all (persons,) both in the storeships and merchantmen, what you are hoping for? We the subprefects have deeply reflected, that the said vessels have passed over a vast abyss to reach this land, and cannot bear to sit still and look on, and have united in issuing this clear proclamation.

When this edict reaches each of the foreigners, and all fully understand it, let all those ships which have surrendered opium spread their sails and depart to their own country, and those merchantmen which have come for fair trading also weigh anchor and enter the port. Let every one who sees fit to trade in any branch truly become good foreigners, not permitting themselves to be deceived by hearkening to vain words, or loitering about in a suspicious manner, hoping and waiting, thus making cause for future repentance. Every one must arouse himself and accord to this without opposition. A special Edict.

TAOU-KWANG. 19th YEAR 5th MOON AND 6th DAY, JUNE 16, 1839.

CANTON MARKET.

From the Canton General Price Current, 18th June.)

IMPORTS.

British Manufactures.---The hong merchants are large holders of most descriptions, but cannot find buyers at near the prices they paid. The shop men are fearful of large supplies arriving at *Whampoa* by the American vessels now outside, and will not at present make offers.

Cotton—The native holders of Cotton have made sales 1st 3 mace less than was asked last week, it having become known to the Chinese that transhipments are making from British to American vessels outside. The best qualities of *Bombay* and *Bengal* are nominally worth 11,1|5 a 12 Taels per picul.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk Nankin.—We have not heard of any transactions. *Tsatlee*, of cargo quality, is held at drs. 420. The stock in the market is estimated at 2,000 Bales.

Canton.—Silk may be had at low rates, the demand for India being cut off.

Teas.—Purchases have been made for Amerecan vessels at Lintin; and the *Teamen* are more firm, under a belief that since two ships have come in others will soon enter the river.

Exchange on London.—Is in some demand and the rate is steady at 4s. 9d. a 4s. 1|d. cash.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—*At Vampoa* from *Hong-Kong*,—*Nantucket*, (Am.) Remonds; *Paris*, (Am.) King; *Cashmere*, (Am.) Meacon.

SAILED.—From Hong-Kong. *Spy*, Smith, for Singapore and Calcutta. 14th inst. From Macoao Roads. *Caledonia*, ——, for So. Australia. 17th inst. from do. *George* 4th Drayner, *Reliance*, Marquis, for London.—15th inst., from *Whampoa*; *Anne Jones*, Stubbs, for Hong-Kong, and thence to Liverpool

UNDER DESPATCH.—From Hong-Kong. For London, the *David Scott*, Spence Bombay; the *Mahommedee*, ——, Calcutta; the *Red Rover*, Wright.

British Merchants in Canton Messrs. Bell, Thom, Wilkinson, Miller.

American Merchants in Canton. Messrs. W. S. Wetmore, Forbes, E. King, Low, Delano, Lejee, Couper, Morss, Hathway, Bull, Nye, Ryan, Sacksen, Kellogg, Gilman, Spooner, Kimball Cryder, T. A. King, D. Eckley. The Revd. P. Parker and Captain Mott, of the *Indus*.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1839.

We have to announce the following arrivals. Aug. 27th Ship *Lord Elphinstone*, R. W. Evatt Master, from Bushire 4th and Muscat 22nd August, Passengers 10 Natives—28th August Ship *Futtay Salaam*, J. L. Gillet Master, from Calcutta, 24th June—28th Barque *Futtal Currim*, Hajee Cassim Mohamed Naquedah, from Muscat 18th August, Passengers 50 Pilgrims.

The following Extract of a letter from Beyrout, dated 5th July, and received by way of the Gulph, confirms the news of the collision between the Turkish and Egyptian Armies, brought us by the last Overland Packet,

"It may perhaps be interesting to you to know that a general engagement took place on the 24th of last month at, or near Bir, between the troops of the Sooltan and those of Mahomed Ali, which terminated, in so decisive a victory in favor of the latter, that, if the dispatch of Ibrahim Pacha may be credited, little remains of the Turkish Army. Besides prisoners, of which a great many were taken, 25,000, men are said to have laid down their arms and gone over to the Egyptians. Ibrahim Pacha's dispatch was written from Nejib, the site of the Turkish Camp."

We hear that the recent arrival from the Gulph has also brought intelligence to the following effect, that the Sultan was dangerously ill, that Mohammed Aly was determined to follow up the advantage he had gained, and that in consequence a Russian Army was about being embarked for Constantinople to protect the Sultan, that Kourshid Pacha was intriguing with the Persians, who were raising a Force, but for what purpose was yet unknown, that he was slowly but securely (for he is still at Lasha) extending the influence of his Master along the shores of the Gulph, and that, in despite of all remonstrance, he was determined to prosecute his plans of aggression against Bussorah and Bagdad.

As far as regards Kourshid Pasha, this intelligence may be all very true, but in every other respect, no matter from whom it came, it is not entitled to the slightest credit,

The demand for remittance to Calcutta must be considerable at present, if the number of Tenders, received at the Accountant General's Office, for the five Lakhs of Rupees on the Bengal Government, to be disposed of at noon to-day, can be considered as any thing like a just criterion of the wants of the Community, amounting as we understand the Tenders did, at five o'Clock last night, to no less and then eighty four separate covers.

For sometime past the Madras Papers have represented the proceedings and conduct of the Rajah of Kurnool as being of a character, certain very shortly to bring him into collision with the Indian Government. So far and so openly has this Prince carried his intrigues, and in a manner set the Government at defiance, that it has at length been determined to resort to extreme measures, and to crush him. By a letter we have seen from Bellary dated the 19th instant, it appears that a very considerable Force was in readiness to proceed in a few days against Kurnool, under the command of Major General Wilson, consisting of H. M. 39th. Regiment, the 34th and 35th N. I. and 7th Cavalry, commanded by Major Kerr or Captain Lawrence, with Horse and Foot Artillery, Battering guns, mortars &c. and that the 3d and 51st Foot from Hydrabad, and the 16th from Cuddapah were to meet at Adoni, the general rendevoux. The common opinion at Bellary was that the Rajah would not yield up his throne, without striking a blow, but against such a Force how poor is his chance, and well he must know that there is no hope for him from the English Government, who are completely aware of the full extent of his misconduct? It will be seen from our Madras Extracts that this news is confirmed, and we may also refer to the same source, for an interesting account of this state of Kurnool, against which our arms are abont to be directed.

It seems to be agreed that Kurncol is not the only object in view, in bringing together so large a Force, and that Rangoon must be looked to as their ultimate destination. Certainly affairs seem verging towards a crisis in that quarter.

Among our Extracts from the *Englishman* will be found a very interesting brographical sketch of the late Prime Minister of Nepaul, Bheim Sing, whose death by suicide we noticed in a recent number, and who appears to have been deserving of a much better fate.

Among other movements in advance, we rejoice to find that an attempt is being made to stimulate the Public, to the establishment of a Steam Communication between this Presidency and Ceylon, that shall embrace all the intervening Ports of any consequence on the Coast. The Report of a Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to collect information on this subject, has been sent to us, and in it we find a great deal of very useful as well as interesting matter, well calculated to assist the Parties, in forming their opinions of the feasibility and advantages of the Scheme. That such an undertaking would be productive of great benefit to the whole line of Coast, embraced within its operations, nobody appears to doubt, nor can it admit of doubt, and indeed it would be contrary to all experience, were other result to follow, but unfortunately in this country, the Mass of the Native Population is so poor, and those who have any means are so few, that great difficulty will ever be found in gaining support for any Scheme, that does not hold out almost a certainty of immediate and great gains. In a rich Country like England, People are always to be found, ready to embark their money to any extent in any Scheme that is plausibly recommended, though they may know nothing at all about it, and never think of enquiring for farther information, than what appears within the four corners of the Advertisement. Millions have been lent in this way and millions lost, yet the system goes on as if no such occurrences had ever taken place. Not so in this Country. Every Scheme for the public benefit, must come recommended by clear prospects of gain, otherwise there is no hope of its adoption, and such appears likely to be the fate of the excellent undertaking proposed, for the information collected rather goes to shew, that little support could be depended upon, even in those Places most likely to be benefited by its operation, from the fear of its proving a losing concern. We should hope that such fears are groundless, and that the enterprise and public spirit of the Merchants and others interested in the establishment of the measure, will be brought forward in its support, nothing being more certain, as Mr. Douglas says, than that all experience, in the transit of Passengers and goods between places connected by steam communication, has gone to prove, that no calculation can be made, from a prior state of things, as to what may be produced by the mere establishment of such a connexion, or as it is otherwise expressed by the Quarterly Review, "it is a good illustration of one of the multifarious, social and œconomical effects of the introduction of this grand invention, that probably ninety nine hundredths of this multitude (of travellers) are induced to all this locomotion, by the mere facility of it." It is true that this is spoken of a rich European Society, but nevertheless the principle has been found to hold good, in a greater or less degree, in every Country where Steam has been tried, and poor though the population of India be, we believe, in the end, that it would not be found an exception.

We should therefore hope to see the Scheme of a communication between this and Ceylon persevered in, as a private speculation, for we have no confidence that it will ever be made a Government measure, nor indeed is it reasonable to go forward and ask the Government (already with enough upon its hands) to undertake what you yourselves have pronounced to be, in all likelihood, a losing speculation. The Public we think must do it, and run the risk, or it will never be done.

The Treaty, that has been concluded by Col. Pottinger with the Ameers of Scinde, concedes, we understand, every thing, that this Government demanded, Karachee to remain British Property, the Navigation of the Indus to be entirely free, the maintenance of the contingent Force to be quite unrestricted as to Locality, in short every thing needful to establish our power firmly in the Country.

We refer to our correspondence for some communications that have been sent us, relative to the establishment of a Widow's Fund in this Place. We are not aware who are the Promoters of this institution, but it has been told us, that it has already so far advanced as to number 70 subscribers in its list, and as we believe it is intended that it should be open to all, and as all are now alive to the benefits of such Institutions, we have little doubt, if the management falls into able and competent hands, that the Institution will succeed, as indeed all such Institutions, springing from the same laudable and philanthropic motives, have generally done.

The China News, brought by the *Red Rover*, will be found detailed at great length, among our Extracts. We are indebted to the *Singapore Free Press* for being enabled to give, in so concise a form, all the leading events. Matters do not appear to mend, but indeed until advices are received from Home, it can hardly be expected that any very material change can take place, so far as the English are concerned. The following letter contains the only private intelligence, with which we have been favoured.

Macao 18th June 1839

Since we had last the pleasure of addressing you several American Ships have proceeded to Whampoa, and it is generally believed that their consignees will consent to the obnoxious Opium bond, although they as yet allege that this is not the case, and that instead of debating the question outside, the bond will be more effectually resisted, when the Ships are at Whampoa. This reasoning appears to us so evidently absurd that we look upon it as a mere blind to veil for a time their real views. A good deal of British property has gone up in these vessels, partly purchased in exchange for American Bills, but chiefly on British account, much to the annoyance of the Chief Superintendent, who has issued a public notice denouncing such transactions as illegal, and throwing the whole responsibility of them on the parties concerned, without any claim for protection on the British Government, in any emergency which may arise from the misconduct of the Chinese, or from the Acts of the British authorities.

Much uneasiness has pervaded the community in consequence of these proceedings, and some parties have even threatened to send British Ships to Whampoa, under the pretext of it's being doubtful, whether the Chief Superintendent's public notice of the 22d May is to be considered as an order or merely a recommendation against going up.

A public meeting was held to deliberate on the course to be adopted, in regard to the British Ships now detained here with inward Cargoes, at which it was resolved to question Captain Elliot as to the meaning of the above public notice. His reply, in our opinion precludes the possibility of British Ships going to Whampoa, and he concludes by stating that "I see no reason to believe that H. M. Subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing differences as to admit of British Ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris, under the sanction of my authority, before the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known to me."

Captain Elliot had previously addressed the Chinese Authorities requesting permission to trade at Macao, which has been refused, and thus matters remain, for the present, on a most uncertain and precarious footing. Most of the Ships have repaired to Hongkong where they may remain in security protected from all winds.

Some endeavours have been made to export Tea by way of Macao, but without effect.

Contrary to our last advice an order has arrived from Pekin to destroy the surrendered drug, which operation is said to be now in progress by sinking it in trenches with an admixture of lime and other deleterious ingredients, which are allowed to drain off into the river.

We are, &c.

We understand that the Ship *Hector* made the passage to Colombo, in the unprecedentedly short period of 5½ days.

It is said, but from what source derived we have not been able to ascertain, that the June mail forwarded from this, by way of the Gulph, had reached Beyrout in safety, and just in time for the Packet, which left the following day for Alexandria. We sincerely hope that this information may prove correct.

In General Orders, under date 26th instant, we find the result of a Court-martial held at Karack on assistant Surgeon W. R. Williams of the Company's Service, accused "of highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman whilst in charge of the medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of war Elphinstone, in the following instances, vizt.

1st—In being in a state of intoxication on board the said Sloop of war, in Bushire roads, on the 8th November 1838.

2d—In having at the same time and place, made use of highly abusive and insulting language to F. C. Manners, mate of the said Sloop of war, on the quarter Deck of the same.

3d—In having, at the same time and place, assaulted the said Mr. Manners, by striking him with his clenched fist on the quarter Deck of the said Sloop of war."

There is nothing that so nearly concerns the interests and well being of society, as that the administration of the law, whether confided to courts-martial, or to any other courts, should be in the hands of men competent to judge between right and wrong, to discriminate how far conflicting evidence ought to weigh on the one side or the other, and above all to decide with minds unbiassed and altogether uninfluenced by other circumstances, but what may appear on the trial. Here we have the case of a man charged with three several acts, together we admit amounting, had they been proved, to "highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen," and clearly subjecting the party to the heaviest penalties, yet when brought to trial, two of the three charges, and these the most important, are disproved, the Party is acquitted of the same, and the Court nevertheless brings in a verdict, inflicting the highest punishment viz. dismissial from the service. The only charge proved against the Prisoner was that he had made use of "highly abusive and insulting language," upon *one* occasion, and for this he is publicly disgraced, his commission taken from him and his prospects in life entirely blasted. We do not believe that there is an instance on record, of such a draconic sentence for such an offoffence, of such an act of barefaced injustice, perpetrated even in the worst of times and by the worst of men, nor is it possible to account for the verdict of the Court, except by supposing either that its members were completely stultified, or that they allowed their minds to be biassed, in dereliction of their duty, by circumstances, altogether extraneous of the case, that had come to their knowledge through other channels, and which they had no right to know or to entertain for a moment. Neither can we discover any better ground for the approval of the verdict by the Commander-in-Chief, for though by a laboured statement he has attempted to make out that the Prisoner ought not to have been acquitted of the 3d charge, we venture to say that his reasoning will be satisfactory to no one. As to Mr. Manners, the Party in the case, his statement of course must go for nothing, and the same may be said of Mr. Midshipman Berthon, for every one knows that a blow with a clenched fist emits no sound, and Englishmen are not in the habit of striking with the open hand.

What then is the end, that this unfortunate young man, after being kept 8 months under arrest and in a state of anxiety enough to drive any man to distraction, is forced to submit to a Court Martial, composed of 2 Captains and 6 subalterns, in an outlandish place, away from legal assistance and advice. Was it ever heard of, in any country, that any court ever acquitted a prisoner of the principal charges, and yet, upon the minor, found him guilty and sentenced him to the extremest penalty. Again we say that the verdict must have been based, not upon the evidence before the Court, but upon a knowledge of indiscretions committed during the aforesaid lengthened period of arrest, indiscretions that we think are greatly palliated by that circumstance, and which at all events never could justify the adoption of a practice, utterly subversive of the administration and ends of justice, vizt. that of the court deciding upon the knowledge of circumstances privately obtained. *Evidence* alone should sway the verdict, but it obviously did not in this case.

Still no Packet. It is now seven days beyond the time, that it might reasonably have been expected. Possibly there may have been a detention of ten days, on Government account, to admit of instructions being sent out, for the guidance of the French and English authorities, in consequence of the collision between the Turkish and Egyptian Armies, which event must have been quite unex-

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pected both in France and England, for by comparing dates it well be seen that it is scarcely possible the Despatches could have reached Marseilles in time for the packet of the 21st. Supposing therefore a detention of the mails for 10 days, by the calculation formerly made, we ought not to expect the Packet before Tuesday. Some are speculating upon a Blockade of Alexandria, as the cause of detention, but this we think quite nonsensical.

WEATHER REPORT.

Surat.—The accounts from the different districts of the Surat Zillah, of the state of the weather, and the appearance of the Crops continued to be generally favourable up to the 12th Instant, there was, if any thing, rather too much rain for the Jowar, Cotton and other dry crops, but they had sustained no great damage up to that date.

Broach.—The latest report from the Broach Sub-Collecterate is only brought up to the 6th instant, up to which date the weather is stated to have been very favorable in this portion of Goozerat.

Kaira.—More or less rain fell throughout the Kaira Zillah between the 6th and 13th instant, and although the cessation desired had not happened, the Weather was not unfavorable to cultivation, which was extending rapidly, upwards of 75,000 Begas of land having been sown during the week. The fall of rain during the period reported on was 3 Inches and 38 Cents.

Ahmedabad.—The report from Ahmedabad states that rain fell with little intermission during the week ending the 12th Instant, and that in some places where the soil is light the Badzree had suffered a little; but on the whole the crops were everywhere looking well, and especially the rice, which, it is expected, will yield an abundant harvest. A short intermission of fair weather, however, was beginning to be looked for anxiously.

Tannah.—In the Tannah Zillah the rain has neither been so heavy nor constant during the week ending the 16th Instant, as during some of the preceding weeks, but it was quite sufficient for every purpose, and the crops throught the collectorate were represented as preserving their healthy appearance.

Rutnagherrie.—The account from the Rutnagherrie collectorate mentions that there was very abundant rain between the 6th and 12th Instant, in the Sevendroog Talooka, and that in the Unjunwell, Rutnagheerrie, Viziadroog and Malwan Talookas it was quite sufficient for Agricultural purposes, from which it may be supposed that the Weather in this quarter was every thing that could be desired. The state of Cultivation was said to be very favorable.

Sholapoor.—In some parts of the Sholapoor Collectorate, the crops which were withering fast, might be saved by a timely fall of rain; but the Kurreef crops sown on light soils in the Moodebehal Talooka were wholly destroyed. There was no rain in any part of the Zillah excepting in a few villages in the Mohole Talooka between the 1st and 8th Instant, and the aspect of things continued unpromising in this least favored of all the collectorates. A later report, for the week ending the 16th Instant, which has this moment come to hand, represents very little improvement in the state of the Weather in this Zillah. There were a few light showers during the week in some parts of the Barsee, Kurmulla, Mohole, Marha, and Sholapoor Talookas, but in the Judee and Moodebehal Talookas, there was none whatever. The state of Cultivation is said to be much the same as at the date of the preceding report.

Candeish.—There has been a considerable interval without rain in the Province of Candeish as appears from a report dated the 19th Instant, and the want of it was beginning to be much felt. The Crops however had not sustained any great injury which a timely fall would not repair.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

Abdel Medjed, the heir apparent to the throne of Turkey, who on the 20th April completed his sixteenth year, was to leave the harem of his mother on the 15th ult., and to assume a regular establishment of his own. This was considered at Constantinople the greatest innovation on ancient customs which the Sultan had yet attempted.

The Prince Royal of Bavaira who is of Liberal opinions is about to visit his brother Otho of Greece, who is of no opinion.

On Saturday Lord Brougham, on the part of Mr. Simpson's auditory during his lectures on Education, presented that gentleman with a piece of plate of the value of 200 guineas.

We understand that John Stuart Blackie, Esq., a member of the Scotch bar, has been appointed by her Majesty Regius Professor of Humanity in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

Rochdale.---Capt. Ramsay has pledged the Conservative electors of this borough to come forward as a candidate at the next election, should his services be required.

Lady Charles Somerset, sister to Earl Poulett, has accepted the appointment of bedchamber woman in the establishment of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Above 90 of the Queen's tradesmen celebrated her Majesty's birthday by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Wright in the chair. The Queen was pleased to send a couple of bucks on the occasion; and the evening was passed in great harmony, many loyal and constitutional toasts being given.

There is a rumour in the profession that Mr. Justice Littledale intends, on account of advanced age, to retire from the Court of Queen's Bench, of which he has been one of the judges for upwards of 15 years.

In the *Standard* of yesterday appeared a notice of an attempt made by a young female to commit suicide at Waterloo Bridge on the previous evening. Yesterday the relieving officer of the Strand union mentioned to the magistrates of Bow-street, that she refused to give her name; but that on her person was found a miniature portrait, and a card with the name and address of Dr. Belasconi, of the Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, Roman Catholic Chapel. On discovering that the miniature had been taken from her, she earnestly implored that it might be returned, declaring that "it was dearer to her than life." The name of Grant was on the back of the miniature. She was well-dressed, and had the manner and appearance of a lady.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Pierce Mahony, Jun., Esq., to be Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of his uncle, David Mahony, Esq., who retires.---*Dublin Post.*

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury are going for a week to Tottenham Park, his lordship's magnificent seat in Wiltshire. It is said that upwards of 100,000l. have been spent in beautifying this estate during the last two years.

Upwards of 900l. was deposited in the Lincoln Saving Bank on Friday last, by servants and labourers, in sums varying from, 1s. to 30l.---*Lincoln Mercury.*

War-Coaches.—One of the most curious circumstances attending the breaking out of the *émeute* at Paris, on Sunday, was that the insurgents who went to disarm the posts of the Hôtel de Ville and the Palace de Justice, did so in hackney-coaches. Three of those vehicles drew up in front of the former edifice; down went the steps, out came eighteen conspirators, and the National Guard pacing about in front of the entrance had his musket taken out of his hand in an instant. Three coaches also drew near the latter post, and the novel *ruse de guerre*, though bloody, met with equal success.

Opinions of the Canadian Indians.—They never acknowledge any master but the "Great Master of Life," and the rooted idea, or rather instinct, of personal and political independence, in which every Indian is born or reared, no earthly power can obliterate from his soul. That a man, because he has the free use of his will and his limbs, must, therefore, necessarily do evil, is a doctrine which the Indian can never be brought to understand. He is too polite to contradict us, but he insists that it was made for the pale-faces, who, it may be, are naturally inclined to all evil, but has nothing to do with the red-skins, whom the Great Spirit created. "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," but about liberty there may be as many differing notions as about charity.---*Mrs. Jameson's Rambles in Canada.*

Clouds and Complexion.—Mirabeau suggests that the cloudy atmosphere of England is as favourable to the complexion as to the green lawns and all kinds of verdure. "English beauty," says he, "possesses more brilliancy than attraction. At a distance you are struck by the dazzling whiteness; but if you approach, you wish for more vivacity, more animation. In the blood which circulates through those fine veins, there is more calmness than voluptuousness, more tenderness than love." Certain it is, that the moisture of the air in England affords a freshness and richness of pasture that is nowhere found in southern Europe; but whether it has the effect attributed to it by Mirabeau, admits of some doubt. It is certainly a fact that many fenny districts are noted for the female beauty they contain; as is also Ireland, which, though more mild and temperate, is at the same time generally more humid than England.---*Meryon on the Constitution of Man.*

Canada.---The master of the inn, a decent, respectable man, had left England a mere child, thirty years ago, with his father, mother, and seven brothers and sisters; and eighteen years ago had come to Canada from the United States, at the suggestion of a relation, to settle "in the bush," the common term for uncleared land. At that time they had nothing, as he said, but "health and hands." The family, now reduced to five, are all doing well. He has himself a farm of 250 acres, his own property; his brother as much more; his sisters are well settled. "Any man," said he, "with health and a pair of hands, could go on well in this country, if it were not for *the drink---that* ruins hundreds."---*Mrs. Jameson.*

It would appear that the Pope has refused to sanction the marriage of the Duke de Leuchtenbergh with the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, because he had engaged to bring up all his children in the Greek religion.

Medhurst, who stabbed his school-fellow, is suffered, in the House of Correction, to have books and to pursue his studies. Mr. Wakley instanced this, the other day, as a proof that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. The governor reminded the coroner that Medhurst was not sentenced to hard labour. He said that one prisoner was undergoing that sentence who was a man of large fortune, and kept a splendid establishment at the west end of the town.

The Rights of Welchmen.—On Tuesday in the Bail Court a rule was granted to quash a writ of certiorari, by which the following case was brought into this court. It appeared that in a river in Carmarthenshire there was a ford which had become impassable, and which the justices stopped up for that reason, building a bridge over the same part of the river. The Defendant, however, had insisted upon *his right as a Welchman to pass through and over this impassable ford*, and an indictment had been preferred and found against him for a trespass, and hence the certiorari and the present proceedings.

Pitt Club.--The Anniversary Dinner of this Club in commemoration of the birthday of Mr. Pitt, was given on Saturday at the London Tavern. Lord Redesdale presided. The following Noblemen and Gentlemen supported the noble Lord:—Earls of Harewood and Eldon, Lords Skelmersdale, Kenyon, Farnham, Hon. W. Duncombe, M. P., Hon. L. Kenyon, Sir J. Gibbon, Sir G. H. Smythe, Sir J. Chetwood, Sir J. Croft, Sir R. P. Glyn, Col. Conolly, J. Round, Esq, A. Goddard, Esq., Col. Daubeny, J. Farrer, Esq, E. V. Neale, Esq., J. H. W. Jones, Esq. About a hundred persons sat down to dinner, which was served in excellent style.—The Chairman proposed the first toast on the list, "The Queen." In doing so he said that, although at the present moment the party to which they belonged did not bask in the sunshine of Court favour, they were men not, thank God, in the slightest degree depressed. Though they had, at present, lost the countenance of the Queen they were satisfied with the circumstance, inasmuch as they had taken the most effectual course to serve her Majesty and the country---(Hear, hear)---and he was satisfied that by following that course they would ultimately receive the best thanks of the Sovereign. The noble Lord then went into a brief history of party during the reigns of the three preceding Kings, for the purpose of proving that the first, by hating the Whigs, secured the happiness of his people, and that the two last, George IV. and William IV., abandoned them upon principle when they came to understand the duties of Sovereign. The young and excellent lady who ruled these realms at present would, he had no doubt, when the veil of delusion was cast from her mind, discard them also. The noble Lord then gave "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family" followed, and was drunk with three times three, all the honours, great enthusiasm, etc. The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said that it only required a glance around the room to prove that the principles of Mr. Pitt were not, as their opponents asserted, out of fashion, absolute, and unfitted for the present times. He then entered into a long eulogium on the acts of that Minister, attributing to him the salvation of England at a period of universal anarchy; and he strongly condemned those of the present Ministry.—"May the principles of Mr. Pitt always animate the Councils of Great Britain" (Cheering.)—"The Duke of Wellington and the House of Lords, and other toasts, were then given and the meeting broke up.—Sun.

Longevity.—The provincial papers received this morning give the following obituary notices;—

At Brampton Moor, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Ann Turner, aged 85; leaving 102 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

At Whitwell, Hants, aged 104, Mr. Edmonds; his hair, which was quite grey, had lately changed to nearly black. At Stowford, near Ivybridge, aged 95, Mrs. Susan Bailey. She expired in the arms of her eldest sister, who, at the age of 97, was able to attend the funeral, three miles from the cottage, a part of which she walked. The survivor's eldest daughter, herself a great grandmother, was also present. Deceased was in possession of her mental faculties to the time of her death.

At Caltock, Devon, aged 97, Thomasin, relict of Mr. R. Bowhay. She has had 21 children, and left 80 grand and great grandchildren; she enjoyed good health, and the use of all her faculties to the last, and but two years since rode a single horse to Dartmoor and back, 29 miles, in one day ---(Globe.)

HERALD,—June 3.

The judgment pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard," however unpalatable to the House of Commons, will stand until the house is strong enough, as in the days of the "Long Parliament," to overthrow the laws and the constitution, The house, by directing its officer to plead the assumed privilege, put itself on the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in reference to such assumed privilege, and it is now too late for the house or the Attorney-General, its advocate, to deny the right of the court of law to determine a question of privilege, which those who now dispute that right had thus referred to their jurisdiction. Did the House of Commons, when it directed its officer to plead the assumed privilege as an answer to an action at law, notify to the judges, through its Speaker, that they must not allow it to be made a matter of argument? No; for the Attorney-General, as their advovate, treated the privilege as an *arguable* one, by actually *arguing* it. If the judges, then, are delinquent for pronouncing judgment against the privilege, the Attorney-General is still more delinquent for submitting it as an arguable matter to their decision. But if, in so doing, the Attorney-General only obeyed the instructions of his client---the House of Commons---then the House of Commons is most delinquent of all, for asking a court of law to decide upon a claim of privilege, which, accordingly to its own showing, that court had no right to determine. The House of Commons had originally taken very high ground indeed in regard to this question. The public cannot have forgotten in what angry and insulting terms Lord Denman's decision at *nisi prius* was alluded to in that house, when he ruled that the claim lately set up by the House of Commons to privilege the *sale* of libels was contrary to the law of England. Then a select committee of the house was appointed to report on the subject, and their report was tantamount to a claim on the part of the House of Commons to give its own resolutions the force of law, and to take away, if it pleased, the protection of the law from every man in England. If that report was good for anything, it was good to show that the House of Commons might privilege the commission of any crime, even murder or treason, and the courts of common law could have no right to interfere! Under such a tyranny the Crown would have become a bauble, the aristocracy a shadow, the people slaves, and nothing short of a revolution would have restored the equilibrium of the constitution---and it is just this tyranny which the Whig Ministers have wished, and still do wish, to establish. It was at one time thought that the House of Commons would have summoned Lord Denman to the bar, and at that time the tone of the Attorney-General was high and menacing enough. Then, though with evident peril to our own liberty, we did not shrink from coming forward and denouncing the assuming privilege of the House of Commons as incompatible with the safety of a free state, and essentially tyrannical. This is not the first time in which courts of law have resisted, and successfully resisted, claims of privilege, set up by the arbitrary will of the House of Commons. The public mind felt the appeal made to its reason by others as well as ourselves against this dangerous doctrine of an inherent power in the House of Commons to make its own declarations law. The voice of public opinion, calm, enlightened, and determined, backed the judicial decision of Lord Denman. The House of Commons, instead of calling the Lord Chief Justice to its bar, or sending him to the Tower, chose to direct its officer, as we have stated, to plead the alleged privilege, and the Attorney-General to argue it. The Court listened with exemplary patience to his reasoning in support of the plea, and to that of Mr. Curwood on the other side, and having taken time to consider their judgment unanimously decided that the plea was not sustainable in law. But why did not the House of Commons send Mr. Curwood and his junior counsel, Mr. Carrington, to Newgate or the Tower? A former House of Commons established a precedent of that sort by committing counsel and solicitors to prison for daring to give their professional assistance to a subject of the Crown, in endeavouring to obtain a compensation in damages for having his vote wrongfully refused by returning officers at a contested election. Such are the lengths to which democratic tyranny can dare to go. A celebrated man in later times exclaimed, "Thank God we have a House of Lords," and it was a House of Lords that, at the period to which we allude, stood the friend of the endangered rights and liberties of the people against a House of Commons not only asserting, but exercising, tyrannical powers.

We must call the attention of the agricultural body to a serious danger with which it is threatened. The farmers of the empire are to be offered up as the first victims to the re-union of the Ministerialists and Radicals. It is said that a project is on foot to confer the *county franchise £10 house-holders*. As the number of £10 householders (not being freeholders) who are engaged in agriculture is so small as to be properly rejected from calculation, this project is one for transferring the county franchise from the agriculturists to the shopkeepers and others unconnected with agriculture, who make up the population of county towns; and should it take effect, the agricultural body will be no longer represented. Already the inhabitants of towns have a most undue preponderance in the House of Commons; but let the £10 franchise be extended to counties, and they will have the complete command of that assembly. What, in that case, will become of the corn-laws? What security will the agriculturists then have that the unjust share of taxation to which, as weak, because dispersed, they have been ever exposed will not be infinitely aggravated? The Radicals who press this violation of the Reform Bill upon the servile ministers well know what they are about—they know that the meditated blow will strike at once at the agricultural interest, the aristocracy, and the Church. We have seen how it must affect the farmers by ensuring the repeal of the corn-laws, and as regards taxation leaving them absolutely at the mercy of the town populace, and of that mercy they have already had some taste. The aristocracy will fall with the farmers. Let not the latter look for an effectual defence in the House of Lords—*it is the strength of the agriculturists in the House of Commons*, inadequate as that strength may be to an immediate defence, which enables the House of Lords to complete the work of protection.—(Standard.)

The Tories are taking fright at the notion of a ten-pound county franchise. The *Standard* has discovered that it is full of danger to agriculture, aristocracy, and the church. It is a sad thing to be born with a timorous organisation. The mother of Hobbes took fright at the approach of the Spanish Armada; and hence the despotic theories of the philosopher of Malmsbury. The mother of the *Standard* took fright, we suppose, at the reform plan of Earl Grey in 1797; and hence the horror of our contemporary at an extended suffrage and more popular representation. Let him take heart o' grace. For many a generation to come aristocracy will be able to take care of itself in England. The spirit of aristocracy pervades all ranks; and were a Chartist massacre to leave only dustmen and chimney-sweepers alive in the land, there would still be privilege and exclusion, an aristocracy and a democracy. As to agriculture, it would be strange indeed if larger capital, greater skill, and, we may add more productive soil than Europe can boast elsewhere should ever admit of its sinking into ruin. The palmary argument of the *Standard* against the ten-pound county franchise is put interrogatively. It is an appalling question---"What, in that case, will become of the Corn-laws?" Aye, what indeed, ? Why, they will be tried by their merits. The truth will out; and "What, in that case, will become of the Corn-laws?" Gentle *Standard*, tell us what. Perhaps it may even happen that the people's bread will be untaxed, that manufactures will rise with elastic spring, as the incumbent pressure is removed---and the landowner find a rich neighbourhood around his property, instead of the decline and misery that his short-sighted cupidity had caused. We will not dwell longer upon the anticipations suggested by this ominious question. But we hold it right that our readers should know the full extent to which Tory objections recommend a measure which is thought to be contemplated by her Majesty's Ministers, and which would well accord with the new circumstances in which they and the people are placed by the recent insolence and repulse of the Tory faction.---(Chronicle.)

SURRENDER OF THE EDUCATION MEASURE.

If the more temperate and reflecting among the Tories felt alarmed lest the fierce bigotry of their party in respect to the National Education, and enhance the aversion to their principles that has of late years banished them from office, we cannot say but we think they had good cause for apprehension; but if they feared any occasion of popularity to the Whigs through the proposal of the measure, they are now happily relieved from all pain on that score—the Whigs have resolved not to accept popularity on any terms. Few are the occasion on which the present Ministers find themselves threatened with the public approbation, but as often as it hangs over them, so often, by the prompt application of efficient disgusts, do they successfully avert it. Never has public gratitude been *so adroitly paried* as by Lord John Russell in his conduct in relation to the National Education measure. That the system developed in the minute of the Privy Council was not a sufficiently miserable one, and, like all the works by the same authors, ill-executed and mean in conception, we do not pretend to say, but certainly it was one which every liberal-minded man in the kingdom was prepared to welcome, as the first step in a course of national intellectual regeneration. The same measure was, on many accounts, calculated more than any other to strengthen the Ministerial party. If any act could restore the Whigs to honour, it would be an act conferring on the people the blessing of a *bona fide* education, inasmuch as this, so far, is a point of national policy on which (only think!) they have *not* compromised their consistency. To do them what justice we can, the Whigs have always been honourably distinguished from the Tories in their advocacy of popular education: with that cause their brightest achievements are identified. In the arts of oppression and coercion, in assaults on constitutional principle, in back-stairs government, in pension-list extension, in nepotism and corruption, even in "best-possible-public-instructor" persecutions (with Mr. Babington Macaulay's leave,) the Whigs have emulated, if not surpassed, the Tories: but to the principle of popular education they have been true; if they have not advanced it as they might, they have at least not openly betrayed it. If, therefore. Lord John Russell had had the manliness to bring forward his measure in the teeth of the bigoted and canting opposition raised against it—if he had vindicated it with half the zeal and perseverance with which he complains of its having been assailed by the enemy—if he had thrown all his strength into one noble effort for the success of the greatest cause that can engage the energies of a statesmen, and a cause which his Lordship might with some pride of conscience have made his own,—if he had resolved to do this, and to "do *or die*"—to carry his point or go out upon it he would unquestionably have taken, not only the most honourable, but the most judicious and effective course that was open to him. The exhibition of consistency in a cause so long favourably associated with their party, would have been an incalculable gain to the Whigs in their present wretched moral condition: by arguing resolution in one particular, it would have helped the idea of sincerity in all; it would have gone a great way towards reestablishing their hold on the public mind.

Whether viewed as an act honourable and public spirited in itself, or merely as a political display, serviceable to the character of a party, this was therefore a course which might seem to invite adoption. For an honest Minister---a Minister of courage and determined purpose, of powerful understanding and high moral energy---what a cause was here to stand or fall by! If he fell---by that fall what universal homage and respect! In that fall, what resilience---from it, what rebound! What reascent to a loftier and firmer seat than ever! If such a Minister had had to complain of "insidious misrepresentations" if he had had to say that the objects of his proposed measure had been totally misconstrued, that the opposition offered to it was, in Parliament, merely factious, and, amongst the public, merely ignorant---founded in misconceptions, to dispel which there needed but such explanation and arguments as he had to offer,---we conceive that, so far from abandoning that measure, he would have felt more than ever bound to prosecute it, if not in justice to himself, yet in justice to the better-discerning portion of the public who had appreciated his intentions. If the truth was in him, he would never have suffered it to be forced back---rather would he have choked in the uttering it; he would have maintained it against the world. He would have felt satisfied, that either the agitation of that truth would gather round him the entire sympathies of the nation in whose behalf it was proclaimed, or, if not, that it was better, both for him and them, that he should retire from power, leaving behind him a name untarnished and *associated with a truth*, and therefore retinent of its moral force—should truthfuller times, perchance, give it a new propriety and truth itself a better reception.

We think it exceedingly improbable that Lord John Russell should read these remarks; but we think it a thousand times more improbable that if he should read them he would understand them; for we are impressed---most sincerely and dispassionately, and withal sorrowfully---with the fact, that that Lord's mind is, by nature, devoid of the faculty necessary to a nice perception of moral differences, and by consequence incapable of entertaining the finer traits of character and principle as respects public conduct. Were it otherwise, we imagine that his Lordship---with any view to a reputation he felt particular about---would hardly have chosen to be the originator of the various moved Parliamentary and political practices which have obtained a footing of late under his sanction: such as the laying "open" all questions affecting the tenure of office; the *palinode* system, moral and practical (that is, the retractation of principles, or of measures, at the pleasure of the owner); and the "erroneous impression" system. The latter, which was among the "Fashions for May," seems to have acquired permanent favour, and it is in virtue of this latest mode that his Lordship and his Lordship's colleagues have now got rid of the *bare* of education---with what pungency of sorrow, the reader may gather from the debate. "The scheme," says Lord John in effect, "was without stain or blemish, but somehow or other an *erroneous impression* has been received; and therefore I---do not defend it, or take any trouble to remove the said erroneous impression---I do not show you what excellent reasons there are why you should adopt my view and assist me to carry into effect a measure which, more than any in the world, I hold essential to the welfare of the country, and which I and my colleagues have all our lives looked forward to as the indispensable crown and finish to our professional career: oh, no! I don't do this; I *---abandon it!*"

Such is Lord John Russell's conduct in regard to this, by far the most important question that can come before Parliament; and such his "exquisite reason" for that conduct. But if his abandonment of his own measure, without one effort to maintain it against the enemy---nay, without waiting for the day of battle---be thought inconsistent with his life-long profession of devotedness to the principle it embodied, let it be remembered that it is quite in accordance with his official career. With Lord John Russell, consistency would now be *inconsistency.---Spectator.*

On Saturday evening the Liverpool steamer arrived at Falmouth with the Peninsular mails. Her dates are, from Gibraltar, the 30th of May; Cadiz, the 31st; Lisbon, the 3d instant; and Oporto and Vigo the 5th. We have received by her the following letter:

"LISBON, June 3, 4 o'clock P. M.

"The pecuniary panic mentioned in my last letter, which produced at the time a popular excitement, has been comparatively allayed. No less than three projects have been presented by the committee of finance to the Chambers during the past week, and will be brought under discussion to-morrow; it is understood that the one at first proposed by the Government for 1,400 contos de reis (about 320,000l.) will, with some modifications, be adopted. The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of paying the interest of the foreign debt has not yet been laid upon the table, but from what I can learn it will not be delayed beyond Friday next, when a measure, it is said, calculated to give general satisfaction upon this head will be submitted to the house, the principal feature of which is to consolidate the foreign with the internal debt by placing the foreign upon the same footing as the national creditor, and dividing equally whatever sums of money may be in the hands of the Board of Public Credit set apart for the special purpose of paying the interest of the same. This determination, if carried into effect, added to the improving state of the sinking fund, and the hope that a well-organized plan for the punctual collection of the taxes throughout the kingdom will be soon established, will, it is presumed, tend to improve the future financial prospects of the country.

"Senhors M. A. Vasconcellos and Alberto Carlos, members of the finance committee, who during the past session so strenuously advocated a national bankruptcy, now, on the contrary, ardently recommend the speedy payment of the interest of the foreign debt. Nothing further relative to the funding of the internal debt, which was the precursor of the late agitation, has been spoken of.

"The procession of the Corpus Christi was observed on Thursday last with its usual splendour, and went off in perfect tranquillity. Friday being the natal-day of His Majesty King Ferdinand, a levee was held at the Palace of Ajuda, which was numerously attended, the forts and ships of war in the Tagus firing the customary salutes.

"A letter from Coimbra states that a few nights ago the inhabitants of that city were thrown into confusion in consequence of one of the collegians having been stabbed, when upwards of 200 of his fellow-students sallied forth and attacked and maltreated every person they met, bidding defiance to the authorities and disarming a picket of 12 men.

"A rumour is privately going the round that, immediately after the closing of the Cortes, which it is supposed will take place at the end of the present month, the *porte feuilles* of the Foreign and Marine Departments will be transferred, the former to the Marquis of Saldanha (on his way hither), and the latter to the ex-Premier, the Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, which arrangement, if verified, it is presumed, will add considerably to the strength of the Administration.

"The Iberia steam-packet arrived from London and Falmouth, with the mail of the 25th ult., on the 31st, and departed on the following day for Cadiz and Gibraltar.

"Foreign ships of War in the Tagus:---Donegal, Ganges, Implacable, Daphne, and Espoir, British; Le Junon and L'Aigle, French. The United States ships-of-war Ohio of the line, and Cyane corvette, have sailed for Gibraltar.—*Times, June* 11.

BUENOS AYRES.

The private letters from Buenos Ayres lately received to the 23d February animadvert severely on the ambiguous conduct of the French government, with respect to the negotiations so long talked of, and the desire pretended for the arrangement of the existing quarrel. It is remarked that M. Martigny, the envoy, dispatched from Paris professedly with full powers and instructions to come to terms of accommodation with the Argentine republic, had been at the date four months in Monte Video, without taking one single step in pursuance of his mission, and without ever having notified his arrival and capacity to the Buenos Ayres authorities. But although not occupied with the negotiations for which he was said to be sent out, he is said to have been actively engaged in directing the movements of the French agents and squadron, in cementing the alliance with the new Government of Monte Video, and in exciting Rivera to the invasion of Buenos Ayres through the province of Entre Rios. It is known that the mediation of England has been officially requested by Buenos Ayres, and it is believed that in consequence the mediation of this country has been recently offered, and must either have been accepted or rejected by France. In the case of Mexico the mediation of this country was in like manner offered, and in the first instance refused by the French Cabinet; but when the same offer of mediation was offered to the French Admiral at Vera Cruz, backed by a respectable English squadron, it was at once accepted with such earnestness that a treaty of peace was acceded to a few days afterwards. But in the river Plate there is no English squadron, which may account for the unceremonious rejection of the good offices tendered in the first instance by the British Minister at Buenos Ayres. The only vessel of war lying there lately was the *Actæon*, which left after 9th February for Monte Video, whence, after her arrival and some communication with the *Stag* stationed there, the latter sailed for the Falkland islands. So that, at a moment when the French were understood to be making active preparations for the bombardment of Buenos Ayres, there was not one British ship of war there for the protection of Britsh subjects and property.—Times. *June* 1

THE THEATRES.

It is not unamusing to watch the ups and downs of Theatres---to see how one rises and another sinks, like the balls from a juggler's hands, and almost as quickly. Covent Garden is just now at the summait of the glittering circle, but its reverse is evident; while Drury, a while ago in the ascendant, is now quite down, and with the Lyceum rests in the hands of chance waiting the next toss-up. To complete the round, there is the Haymarket on the ascent, and the St. James's on the descent, while the Olympic and the Adelphi occupy intermediate points of altitude between the two extremes. Each of these bubbles, however, is a little world to those who are on it, and has a ruler who influences its mutations---and very strange rulers some of them are. But we must descend from our telescopic view of the theatrical system, to a microscopic glance at the doings in each mimic planet.

The duration of the season of Covent Garden depends on the popularity of the forthcoming revival of *Henry the Fifth*, which will be the last great effort of the present management---and then, good night! Drury is already closed; and both houses are now to let. It appears inexplicable how such very opposite courses as have been pursued by the respective managers of the two Great Theatres should terminate in the proprietors of each wishing to get rid of the lessees. Prosperity is not to the taste of one set of proprietors, and adversity satiates the other: the inference is, that a lessee who would pay his rent and one who would dispense with that ceremony are alike ineligible. If proprietors so disregard the near interests of their own breeches-pocket, it would be clearly unreasonable to expect them to heed the remote claims of actors and the drama.

Miss Maywood, an American debutante, made her appearance at the Haymarket last night, as *Bianca*, in the stilted tragedy of *Fazio*; and was favourably received. Evidently new to the stage, we are afraid she has studied in the worst school of acting---that of Miss Kemble: she may soon unlearn the little she has acquired, however; and the sooner the better. The young lady is small and slight in figure; with handsome features, susceptible of delicate expression, fine dark eyes, and an eloquent brow: her voice is musically sweet, and its lower tones are deep, though not powerful enough to give utterance to profound emotion or passionate declamation. She evinced energy and sensibility, and a decided talent for acting, but not in the line of lofty tragedy; indeed her early scenes displayed faculties for comedy. We should be glad to see Miss Maywood in some character where tenderness and indignation, scorn and raillery, and the transient emotions of ordinary life, chase each other over the feminine countenance---and one moreover in which there is no occasion for electric starts and attitudes, or mouthing and whining.

We cannot compliment the Haymarket management on the getting up of this tragedy. An unpretending young person, utterly innocent of art, and with no presence whatever, was thrust into the part of the flaunting *Lady Aldabella*, that Miss Taylor ought to have filled. Cooper was all formal exaggeration as *Fazio*. The only good bit of acting was Strickland's old Miser.

Power's engagement at the Haymarket terminates on Monday; when he plays in *Married Lovers* a little piece of his own, for his benefit. Mrs. Gore's lively petite comedy, *King O'Neil*, has been produced here; Power playing the Irish hero, who boasts that the blood-royal of the antediluvian kings of Ulster flows in his veins. A broad extravaganza of Lover's has likewise been made successful by Power's acting of *The Happy Man*. A morose Rajah, who is fast depopulating his court by decapitation, is prescribed the "shirt of a happy man" as a remedy for his ill humours: the happy man is found in the person of an Irish soldier---but lo! he is shirtless: it is not "all dickey," however, except as regards the garment, for the Rajah accepts the instalment of the "front and collar" in satisfaction of the full amount of linen. Power, with the aid of a drum that serves him for a cupboard and a seat, on which he beats a nosy accompaniment to his song, and O. Smith as the *Rajah Rum Rusti*, with two yards of white moustaches, kept up the fun in capital style.

As we sat in the Haymarket enjoying the merriment, we felt how snug, and yet airy, was the little theatre. The Haymarket is just the proper size: the others are either too small or two large to see the play to advantage and in comfort. When Covent Garden closes we shall have Macready here, and *then* we see the serious drama in perfection,---assuming that he is adequately supported by an efficient company and suitable scenic accessories. The Great Houses have done much to spoil our actors, by forcing them to bawl and stamp, not to "split the ears of the groundlings," but to reach the ears of the galleries; and as for expression of face, nothing short of grimace has a chance of being visible to those remote regions. Charles Kean is to precede Macready at the Haymarket: he must subdue his *galvanic* style there.

The Olympic and the St. James's close next week. There have been two or three revivals of old favourites at the Olympic; but the only novelty is a farcical burletta, entitled *Meet Me by Moonlight*; in which Keeley plays the character of a dumpling Adonis of a newsboy, with Hyperion's curls though by no means a Mercurial station, who becomes metamorphosed by love into an ebon image of Cupid, in the likeness of the black boy that supports the sun-dial in Clement's Inn. It is saying a good deal for the fun, that its enjoyment is worth enduring the complicated machinery by which it is brought about: Keeley's paroxysms of rapture are excessively droll.

The St. James's is rid of the animal nuisance at last; and we have been able to admire Mrs. Hooper's powerful and pathetic performance of *Lucille*, and to see something of the rest of the company. Miss Fortescue is sprightly and agreeable in lively parts, and not deficient in tenderness in serious ones; Mr. Roxby has the requisites of person and manner for that *rara avis* a "walking gentleman," and is clever in pantomime---but "his speech bewrayeth him;" and Mr. Brookes has some genuine uncouth grotesque humour, and a prodigious face to give effect to it. The *Daughter of the Danube* has been got up here on a small scale; and an additional attraction has been provided in the shape of six Spanish dancers, who perform their national dances in the superbly picturesque costumes of the country. The animation and intensity of the mascular action, the twining elasticity of the body and limbs, the voluptuously graceful movements, timed with precision by the crisp chattering of the castanets, the glittering attire of the women the and smart dress of the men, as they move to one measure, have a very striking effect.—*Spectator.*

The interminable law-suit, "Small *v.* Attwood," was again brought before the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday.---*Atlas, June* 8.

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